# The Cry of
# Royal Innocent Blood,
## Heard and Answered:

Being a True and Impartial Account of Gods extraordinary and Signal Judgments upon

## REGICIDES.

With an Historical Relation of the Deposing, Murthering, and Assasinating of several Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, *&c.* for near 600 years last past. With the Plots, Conspiracies, Means and Methods that were used to compass their destruction.

As likewise Gods signal Vengeance immediately succeeding such Tragedies, upon the Nations in which they were suffered to be perpetrated, as Famine, War, Pestilence, Murraine of Cattle, Fires, Earthquakes, and Inundations.

Worthy the perusal of all, and may serve as an Antidote against Faction and Rebellion.

*Touch not my Anointed, nor do my Prophets no harm*, Psal. 105. 15.

*Entred according to Order.*

*London*, Printed for *Daniel Brown* at the *Black-Swan* and *Bible* without *Temple-Bar*, and *Tho. Benskin* in *St. Brides* Church-Yard *Fleet-Street*, 1683.

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Printed for Dan Browne and Tho. Benskin 1683

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# TO THE READER.

READER, *what ever thou art, consider well this Treatise, in which as in a* Mirrour, *you may behold the* Machivilian *Policies of Wicked and desperate Men, formed to bring about their* Diabolical *purposes, and at the same time observe how the unerring hand of Divine Vengeance has overwhelmed them with swift destruction; for what greater Affront can be offered the Al-*

*mighty, then with Sacralegious Hands to shed the Blood of his Anointed, even those whom himself has Chosen from amongst all the Sons of Men, to bear his Sacred Character, and Govern as his Vice-Gerents upon Earth, on whom he has doubly Stamp'd his blessed Idea, and has declared that by him they Reign, and Honoured them with Titles above the ordinary rank of Men, viz.* I have said ye are Gods, &c. *as indeed they are Gods upon Earth, to Execute Justice*

*stice upon the Wicked, and Cherish the Virtuous, against whom the wise Man says there is (that is, there ought to be) no rising up, and that we ought not to speak Evil of them, no not in our Hearts, yet such have been the Hellish Engins raised by the Prince of Darkness, that (not regarding their Allegiance to the King of Kings, nor his Vice-Gerents) contrary to all Oaths, and strictest Ties, have not feared to perpetrate such Villanies as in their effects have made*

whole Kingdoms groan, but added Guilt to Guilt, by making Religion the Cloak of their Horrid Impieties, or at least the Reformation of the Kingdoms wherein their Villanies were Acted, which (as they insinuated into the unthinking Plebeans) must of necessity be effected, or that all things would sink into inevitable Ruin, when at the same time, these Instruments of Satan, were breeding more miseries and dire Calamities then Pandoras-Box contained,

tained; Plagues to Afflict Mankind, and turn all things into Confusion; though for the most part the Pits they digged for others, themselves have fallen into, for it has been observed, how crafty so ever the Practices of all Ages have been to bring about their amazing Impieties, yet none of them sooner or later have escaped the Hand of Divine Vengeance, either in some Signal and Exemplary Punishment, or by the wounds of a torturing Conscience, even in this Life, as is at large discovered in this Treatise, which contains the Tragedies of many good Kings of these latter Ages, Deposed and Murthered by their Subjects (or rather Devils in the Shapes of Men) especially such Kings of England, as have come to

# THE CRY OF ROYAL BLOOD *Heard & Answered:*

OR,

An Historical Account of the Deposing, Murthering, &c. of several KINGS of *England*, &c. and of Gods severe Vengeance on the Regicides.

AMongst the many Crimes that hasten Heavens vengeance on wretched miscreants, there is none so vile in the sight of the Worlds Creator (*who is a God of purer Eyes than to behold iniquity*) than the

loud Tongu'd Scarlet Crime of ſhedding innocent Blood; a ſin ſo heinous, that it ſeldom eſcapes Exemplary puniſhment in this World, the better to deterr barbarous wretches from violating the Perſons, and bereeving of Life thoſe on whom God has been pleaſed to impreſs his Sacred Stamp, by Inſpiring them with immortal Souls, and ſetting before them a large proſpect of Heaven and Eternal happineſs; but more immediately when Hell-born Villains dare Murther thoſe on whom his Sacred Image is doubly ſtamped, as Kings and Men, *againſt whom they ſhould not imagine evil, no not in their hearts.* But ſince Hiſtory abounds with the relation of ſuch execrable Treaſons, and villainous Aſſaſſinations, I ſhall make it the ſubſequent diſcourſe of this Treatiſe to lay open the nature and manner of thoſe amazing Tragedies, by what means and treaſonable divices, the Regicides of almoſt all Ages have accompliſhed their moſt pernicious Enterprizes; and how Heavens vengeance with a level aim, at firſt or laſt has hit them ſure, and brought them to deſtruction.

Paſſing over the Murthers of *Agamemnon*, *Darius*, *Alexander* the Great, *Hannibal*, *Pompey*, *Cæſar* and divers other Emperours, Kings and Princes, who fell by treachery, and whoſe Blood was thorowly revenged on the Murtherers, even when they ſuppoſed themſelves the moſt ſecure, I ſhall proceed to more modern times, and not ex-

exceeding 670. years paſt: And Firſt, I ſhall begin with the Murther of good King *Edmund*, Sirnamed the *Ironſide*, being the thirty third Monarch of the *Engliſh*-men.

This King of the *Saxon* Line, ſucceeding his Father King *Ethelred*, was Crowned at *Kingſtone* upon *Thames*, by *Livingus* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, on the 16 of *April*, *Anno* 1016. At what time the *Pagan Danes*, with bloody cruelties infeſted this Iſland, deſtroying and burning all before them, without regard to either Sex or Age. But ſuch was the ſucceſs of this valiant King, that he not only put a ſtop to their proceedings, but gave them many fatal overthrows, and had paſt all diſpute forced them to have left the prey, the which ſo long with bloody hands ſo eagerly they graſped, had it not been for the prodigious Treaſons of the Monſter *Edrick*, a Perſon who by this Kings means, during the Reign of his Father, though ill deſerving ſuch a Title, had been created a Duke, and was now General of King *Edmund*'s Army, and by the power of ſuch a truſt, ſought by all means the downfal of his Lord, which to his Eternal Infamy he at laſt effected, as ſhall hereafter be related.

Long time had this treacherous Duke ſought opportunity to bring the good King to deſtruction, but ſucceſs ſo waited on his Arms, that for a long time no advantage could be propoſed;

for had he done it whilſt the *Danes* were weak, his hopes had been fruſtrated: Yet growing impatient of delay, he reſolved to make ſome attempt to bring about his wicked purpoſe. And therefore a fierce Battel being begun between the *Engliſh* and *Danes* at *Sheroſtan* in *Worceſter-ſhire*, which continued bloody and doubtful for two days; but in end the *Danes* beginning to ſhrink, *Edrick* preſently cut off the Head of one of his own Soldiers, named *Oſmearus*; like the King in Hair, ſhape of his Beard and Countenance, held it upon his bloody Sword, ſtill gaſping, and cried to the *Engliſh* Hoſt, fly wretches, fly, get you away for your King is ſlain, behold his Head, therefore ſeek now to ſave your own Lives.

The ſight ſo daunted the courage of the *Engliſh*, who entirely loved their King, that the Battel began to ſwerve, and wanted but little of plain flight, which had certainly been, had not King *Edmund* underſtood the cauſe, and inſtantly from a high place ſhewed himſelf to his Soldiers, with many words of incouragement ſtayed them in their Ranks, and by entering amongſt the reſt of the Squadrons, given them new vigour, ſo that plainly perceiving the treachery, they bent their Bows againſt the Traitour, and had diſpatched him, had he not ſunk into the Rear: Yet they turned their fury upon the *Danes* and made great ſlaughter, even till the Field

was

was coloured with Blood, continuing the Fight till Night parted them. At what time the treacherous Duke came to the Kings Tent, and after much ſeeming ſubmiſſion, excuſed his Treaſon, by alleadging he was miſtaken in the Countenance of the Man, and thirſting to ſave *Engliſh* Blood, adviſed them to ſhift for themſelves: As for the former part of the excuſe, 'tis not doubted but he ſpoke true; for that day the King was diſguiſed in the Battel, and this wretch who ſought his deſtruction, might in the hurry take *Oſmearus* for him, and for that cauſe ſlew him. But ſuch was the goodneſs of the King, that his diſſimulation gained belief, and he was again received into favour, though contrary to the mind of the Kings Council, who would have had him baniſhed, and well had it been for King *Edmund*, had their advice been taken; for a treacherous friend is more dangerous than an open Enemy.

This ſtratagem failing, the *Danes* raiſed their Camp in the dead of Night, and Marched with all ſpeed towards *London*, which City continued Loyal to King *Edmund* during his Life.

The King the next Morning having notice of the *Danes* departure followed with all his Hoſt to prevent the ſpoil, and by his ſwift Marches, ſo terrified the *Danes*, that they altered the purpoſe they had to beſiege the City, and the King entered it in Triumph. And two days after ha-

ving refreſhed his Army, reſolved to follow his advantage, and thereupon Marching to *Branford*, where the *Danes* were Encamped, he gave them a great overthrow; which *Edrick* perceiving, and fearing the *Danes* would be forced to leave the Land, he adviſed King *Edmund* to make a truce with them, uſing ſo many Arguments that he prevailed with the King, even when he had them all at his Mercy, and therefore leaving *London*, he retired into the Weſt.

The *Danes* no ſooner perceived themſelves free from danger, but they fell to plundering and burning as fearfully as ever, which cauſed the King again to advance, and entering *Kent* with his Army, near unto *Oateford*, he gave them Battel, which continued doubtful and bloody for the ſpace of four hours. When the *Danes* Vauntgard giving back, their Horſe upon the Right advanced, yet fell ſoon into diſorder, and retiring amongſt the Foot put them to the rout, ſo that they were ſlain on all hands, leaving above four thouſand dead on the place; when of the *Engliſh* there died not above ſix hundred, and here had not the Traitour *Edrick* ſtopped the *Engliſh* in purſuit of their Enemy, by laying before them the danger of an Ambuſh, the *Danes* had never more been able to have made Head. But by this means they had leiſure to paſs into *Eſſex*, and ſend for recruits from beyond the Seas, and then began to tyrannize as much as ever,

ever, which cauſed King *Edmund* to enter *Eſſex* with his Army flushed with many Victories, and at *Aſhdon* three Miles from *Saffron-Walden*, gave them Battel, which was fiercely maintained on either ſide for many hours, till in the end the *Danes* began to recoil, which *Edrick* perceiving, drew off his Party, and fell to the Enemy, by which means they became Victorious: So that there died of the *Engliſh* Nobility, Dukes, *Alfred*, *Godwin*, *Athelward*, *Athelwin*, and Earl *Urchin*, together with *Cadnath* Biſhop of *London*, and *Wool-ſey* Abbot of *Ramſey*, with many other of the Clergy that were come thither to pray for the ſucceſs of the Army againſt the Pagan *Danes*, the remembrance of which overthrow is retained unto this day.

King *Edmund* thus betrayed was forced to retire from the Field on foot, and with the remainder of his Army marched to *Gloceſter*, whereupon *London* ſubmitted to the Conquerors, as likewiſe did all the places of ſtrength adjacent. Yet ſuch was the love of the *Engliſh* to their King, that they from all parts reſorted to him, and earneſt to regain the late diſhonour, though at the utmoſt hazard, ſoon recruited his Army, and came on to meet the *Danes*, who ſwell'd with ſucceſs were advancing *Northward* and at *Dearburs* near unto the River *Severn* met, where both Armies were ſet in Battel Array; when juſt as the bloody blaſt was about to be

ſounded, A Captain ſtepped between the Hoſts, and deſired to be heard, which being granted, he thus began.

Many Battles (ſaid he) have been fought, and many ſtreams of Blood already ſhed for the Sovereignty of this Land between theſe two valiant Nations, and the courage of the Generals, Captains and Soldiers ſufficiently tried, wherein Fortune her ſelf ſeemeth to have been Conquered; for if at any time a Battel was won, it was not long kept, neither the Conquered ſo weakned, but that he retained both Courage and power to turn the Scale. What is the mark then you aim at? Is it honour and fame? Titles indeed that attend on War; but ſeldom long enjoyed, or rarely fall to the lot of the common Soldiers, at the price of whoſe Blood they are for the moſt part purchaſed. Let him therefore that would wear the Crown hazard himſelf to avoid the ſlaughter of many men, and by ſingle Combate try who is moſt worthy to Command, and who to Obey, or divide betwixt them the Kingdom, which is large enough to maintain two, having heretofore maintained ſeven Reigning Kings.

This Propoſal was imbraced by King *Edmund* as the beſt expedient to put an end to a hazardous and doubtful War; as likewiſe by *Canute* King of the *Danes*, who by mutual conſent went into an Iſland called *Alney*, ſtanding in the *Severn*,

*vern*, adjoyning unto the City of *Gloceſter*, where both being ſtrong of body they fought like Lions, one to ſecure his Kingdom, the other to gain it. But in the end, the *Dane* being wounded, he intreated a parly, which *Edmund* granted, and then with a loud voice thus proceeded;

What neceſſity ſhould thus move us, moſt Heroick King, that for the obtaining of a Title, we ſhould thus indanger our Lives? Is it not better to lay malice aſide, and condeſcend to an amicable agreement? Let us now therefore become ſworn friends, and divide the Kingdom between us, and in ſuch a League of friendſhip, that each may uſe the others part as his own, ſo ſhall this Land be peaceably Governed, and we mutually aſſiſt each others neceſſity.

This Speech ended, both the Kings caſt down their Swords, and imbraced each other, upon which great ſhouts aroſe in either Army, who before ſtood doubtful of the ſucceſs, and this accord being ratified, the Kingdom was divided by Lot; and that part bordering on the Coaſt of *France* fell to King *Edmund*, who howſoever enjoyed it not long, for in this Treaty the offence of Duke *Edrick* was included, and upon his ſubmiſſion he taken into favour by the good King, and ſo continued as it were glutted with the favour and princely bounty of two Kings, till at laſt reſolving to perfect his many Treaſons begun, he watched his opportunity as King *Edmund*

*mund* was alone in the Draught-house evacuating, and having placed himself beneath, with a sharp Spear he run it up into the Kings Belly, that he there died; then coming up, he traiterously and inhumanely cut off his Head, and escaping with it undiscovered to *Canute* the *Danish* King, and presenting it to him with these fawning Salutations: *All Hail thou now sole Monarch of* England; *for here behold the Head of thy Co-partner, which for thy sake I have adventured to cut off.*

*Canute* though ambitious enough of the Soveraignty, yet of Princely disposition, abashed, and sore grieved at so unworthy and disloyal an attempt, replied with an Oath, that in reward of that Service the bringers Head should be advanced above all the Peers of his Kingdom; which high honour whilst the traiterous wretch greedily expected (and indeed for a time found some favour) his Head by the Kings command was smitten off, and fixed upon a Pole on the highest Gate of the City of *London*, as he most justly deserved: His Wife and Children were banished; and great was the rejoycing throughout *England* at the Death of this prodigious Regicide, and betrayer of his Country.

King *Edmunds* Body was buried at *Glaston-bury* near to his Father King *Edgar*; he was of person tall, for Courage hardy, strong of Limbs, and well could indure the inconveniencies of War;

War; for which ſome think he had his additional name of *Ironſide*; with him at that time fell the Glory of the *Engliſh*, he leaving but one Son, *viz. Edward*, who was Sir-named the *Out-law*, by reaſon all the Reign of *Canute* he lived in *Hungary*, and there Married the Queens Siſter, not returning into *England* till the Reign of his Uncle King *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Thus fell this good King, and thus Heavens vengeance overtook the Traitour, whoſe miſerable end in ſome ſort made an atonement for the innocent Blood ſhed by wicked hands; as likewiſe for the Death of *Sigefreth* and *Morcar*, King *Edmunds* Queens former Husband and Brother, who were murthered at *Oxford* by the contrivance of *Edrick*.

CHAP.

## CHAP. II.

*The Hiſtorical relation of the depoſing and barbarous Murther of* Edward *the Second, commonly called* Edward *of* Carnarvan, *King of* England, *Lord of* Ireland *and Duke of* Aquitaine, *and the Forty eighth Monarch of* England; *with the manner of Gods vengeance upon thoſe that were guilty of ſhedding his Blood.*

*Edward* the Second of that Name ſince the Conqueſt, was Son to *Edward* the Firſt, (the terror of *Syria*, and dread of *Scotland*) and his Wife Queen *Elenor*, Born on the 25 of *April*, 1284. at *Carnarvan* in *North-Wales*, and after the Death of *Lewellin ap Griffith*; in regard of the place of his Nativity, he was with the general conſent of the *Welch* created Prince of *Wales*, which Title has ever ſince devolved upon the Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*: This *Edward* being the firſt who had that Dignity conferred on him, and his Father dying, he was Crowned with great applauſe in the 23. Year of his Age: Then having ſetled the Affairs of *Scotland*, he paſſed over to *Bulloin*, and there in great ſtate was Married to *Iſabel* Daughter to *Philip* the

the fair, King of *France*, and returned with his Bride, not paſſing twelve years of Age in great Triumph, when as taking into his Favour one *Pierre Gaviſton* (whom his Father had baniſhed, but himſelf intirely loved;) many of the Nobility were diſpleaſed, though the King made no great account of ſuch their diſpleaſure: This *Gaviſton* was a ſtranger by Birth, Born in *Gaſcoigne*; but a Gentleman in all reſpects, being in his younger years brought up with the King, during his being Prince of *Wales*, and now made Earl of *Cornwel*; yet ſo prevailed the Enviers of his riſe, that they procured a Decree for his perpetual Baniſhment out of *England*: But the Kings love ſtill following him, he was made Governour of *Ireland*, and within a while revoaked; and in his return met by the King at *Flint-Caſtle* in *North-Wales*; and there had beſtowed on him to Wife *Joan* of *Acres* Counteſs of *Gloceſter*, the Kings Siſters Daughter. Yet ſo far prevailed the diſcontented Lords, that a third time they procured his baniſhment, but beyond the Seas his life being often put in hazard by the procurement of his Enemies; as ſome ſuppoſe by the Kings ſecret ſending for he returned within ſix Months, to the great trouble of the Queen and her party, who by this time began to diſaffect her Husband, and joyn with the Lords againſt *Gaviſton*. Whereupon firſt ſeeming to Petition for a redreſs of grievances, they after took

up

up Arms, of which the Earls, *Lancaſter*, *Warwick* and *Hereford* were chief, and within a while the Earl of *Warwick* at a place called *Blacklow* (afterwards *Gavenſhead*) having ſurprized *Gaviſton* cut off his Head, to the high diſpleaſure of the King, who at that time was not capable of hindering it, yet exceſſive was the grief and diſpleaſure he conceived; ſo that the Lords thought it not ſafe to lay down their Arms till they had reconciled themſelves to the King, which was done by the mediation of *Gilbert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, and ſeveral Prelates who travel'd therein. Yet not ſo firm but the King continued a ſecret diſpleaſure againſt the chief Actors, but his melancholy was diverted by the Queens being delivered of her firſt Son at *Windſor*, who ſucceeded him by the name of *Edward* the third, as ſhall hereafter be related.

The *Scots* upon notice of this Inteſtine broil grew haughty, and under the Command of *Robert* their King, not only put many affronts upon the *Engliſh*, who ſo long before had Lorded it over that Nation, but made ſeveral Inroads into the *Northern* parts, which cauſed King *Edward* to draw together a great Power, compoſed as well of Foreign Nations as of *Engliſh*, and marched againſt them. But ſeveral of the diſaffected Lords, under pretence that the King had not ratified the promiſed Liberties and Priviledges, refuſed to aſſiſt him; ſo that for want

of

of good conduct, though the *English* exceeded the *Scots* in number, yet coming to a Battel at *Banocksbourn* near *Streveling*, the *English* were overthrown more by ſtratagem than plain force, for the *Scots* having digged pits, and ſet up ſharp ſtakes in them, cover'd them over with Earth and Hurdles; ſo that the *English* Horſe charging furiouſly, their weight broke the Hurdles, and there goring on the ſtakes became uſeleſs, being in that manner killed on all ſides by *Scotiſh* Archers, who let fly at them as thick as Hail.

Upon this diſcomfiture, the King was reſolved to die in the Field, and much perſwaſions were uſed to induce him to ſave himſelf by retiring. In this Battel fell the Earl of *Gloceſter*, and the Lord *Clifford*, and about 700. Knights and Eſquires, and as *Modes Accountans* relates, 6000. common Soldiers, though the *Scotch* Hiſtorian will have it 15000.

The King being retired to *York*, reſolved to raiſe a new Army to revenge this diſhonour, but ſuch was the perverſeneſs of his Nobility that it came to nothing; yet the *Scots* heightned with this ſucceſs attempting to win *Ireland* were overthrown, and *Edward* Brother to King *Robert*, who had cauſed himſelf to be Crowned King ſlain.

And now the King having loſt his Privado or ſecond ſelf, to whom he might open the Cabinet of his thoughts, to ſupply the Room of *Gaviſtone*, began

began to ſettle his affections on *Hugh D' Spencer* Lord Chamberlain, and ſo doated on him, as likewiſe on his Son for his ſake, that all things moved by their advice, which more inraged the diſcontented Lords than the actions of *Gaviſtone* had done; eſpecially when they perceived two to ſpring up in the room of one. Yet ſo far the Lords prevailed, that they procured their baniſhment; but not long, for the Earl of *Lancaſter* and the Lords of his Faction taking up Arms, the King was reſolved to maintain his Regal Authority, though with the loſs of his Life: And therefore marched againſt them, who now upon ſome diſtaſte given, were deprived of the Queens mediation, and thereupon commandment was given for the reverſion of the Sentence againſt the *Spencers*, which was performed at *London* by the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* and his Suffragan: And now the King having increaſed his Power, followed hard upon the Lords, and cauſed *Lancaſter* to draw off his Army from *Burton* upon *Trent*, and march towards *Burrowbridges*, when in the way ſeveral of the Lords of his Faction left him, and threw themſelves upon the Kings Mercy, amongſt whom was the Traitour *Mortimer*.

*Lancaſter* with his retinue being arrived at *Burrow-Bridges*, was there ſtopped by *Andrew D' Hackerly* Captain of *Carlile*, and *Simon Ward* Captain of *York*, who had gathered great forces in

in thoſe parts, and there after ſome parly, he and the Lords of his Faction ſurrendred themſelves: When three days after the King came with all his Forces, and Erected a Court of Juſtice, where the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and moſt of the Lords and Barons that were taken being Sentenced as Traitours, were ſhortly after Executed, beſides a number of the meaner ſort, though contrary to the Kings own inclination, as many ſuppoſe by his afterwards bewailing the Death of his near Kinſman the Earl of *Lancaſter*.

Things being at this paſs, the Queen began to conceive high diſpleaſure at the proceedings of the *Spencers*, who had prevailed with the King to abridge her allowance; whereupon ſhe complained that ſhe was rather kept as a waiting Woman, than a Queen or Heir of *France*; and at that time *Charles* the Fifth King of *France* ſeeking occaſion of quarrel againſt the *Engliſh*, took this advantage, and ſecretly dealt with the Queen to obtain leave to come to his Court, and to bring with her Prince *Edward* her Son, which ſhe effected, and at the ſame time the Lord *Mortimer* having corrupted his Keepers, or as ſome will have it, by giving them a ſleepy Potion, got out of the Tower and fled into *France*: Where upon the Queens arrival, he became of her Cabinet Council, and otherwiſe more familiar than either became her ho-

nour, or his duty, as in place convenient will appear.

Theſe things happening, and great differences ariſing between the two Nations, Queen *Iſabel* taking the advantage, ſolicited her Husband that ſhe might go over to mediate and reconcile the buſineſs, which requeſt of hers was ſeconded by the Lord *Spencer*, who perſwaded the King from going over to ſecure his poſſeſſions in *Normandy* in perſon, upon no other account then that he was afraid to ſtay behind him.

Upon this interceſſion of the *Spencers*, the King conſents to the Queens deſire, and all things were prepared to tranſport her; where indeed upon her arrival, ſhe ſo far prevailed with her Brother, that matters of debate ceaſed, upon condition that King *Edward* ſhould give to his Son the Dutchy of *Aquitaine*, and Earldom of *Pontine*, which was accorded to, and the Prince ſent over to do Homage to his Uncle for them, though to the utter undoing of the King his Father; for now the Plot began, which in the end diſpoſſeſſed him of his Crown and Life, though coloured under a pretence of ruining the *Spencers*; which ſpecious pretext drew many who would otherwiſe have been unwilling to have ngaged.

The Prince having payed his Homage to *Charles D' Valois* King of *France*, was together with Queen *Iſabel*, his Mother, ſent for back, but

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the conſpiracy not yet having taken root, ſhe made many trivial excuſes to delay time, which *Walter Stapleton* Biſhop of *Exeter*, who attended on the Prince perceiving, and having had ſome knowledge of the frequent Councils that were held, and ſeeing the Kings Enemies in ſuch favour with the Queen, amongſt whom *Mortimer* was chief, he as in duty bound, ſecretly returned and advertiſed the King of the imminent danger; who thereupon ſolicited (though to no purpoſe) the King of *France* to ſend over his Wife and Son. Whereupon he unadviſedly cauſed them to be proclaimed Enemies to the Kingdom, and baniſhed them with all their adherents: Which diſcovery and Sentence of Baniſhment ſo nettled the Queen and her Accomplices, that after ſome feigned ſubmiſſion, ſhe reſolved by open force to enter the Land, and thereupon without the conſent of her Husband, or the Peers of *England*, ſhe affianced her Son Prince *Edward* to the Lady *Philippa* Daughter to the Earl of *Hanault*, and with the Money of her Portion, levied Soldiers in *Germany* and other places.

Upon notice of theſe proceedings, the King thought it time to ſtrengthen himſelf, and therefore ſet forth his Navy, which ſcouring the narrow Seas, brought in a Hundred and twenty *French* Prizes; as likewiſe he fortified the Sea-Ports, and put Gariſons into the places that

ſtood moſt advantagious to hinder the landing of a foreign Army. Yet the Queen and her Confederates put to Sea, her whole Power not exceeding 3000 of all Nations, and two days before St. *Michaels* day, landed at *Orwel* in *Suffolk*, the force being commanded by the Lord *John*, Brother to the Earl of *Hanault*.

The news of their arrival coming to the Kings Ear, he ſeemed like one amazed, and at firſt would not credit the report; but upon his being further certified, he ſent to the Citizens of *London* for Aid, who anſwered that they would honour with all ſubmiſſion the King, Queen and Prince, but reſolved to ſhut their Gates againſt ſtrangers, and to withſtand them to their power; this anſwer bearing no favourable Conſtruction to the King, he committed the charge of the *Tower*, and in it his other Son commonly called *John* of *Eltham*, in the Cuſtody of Sir *John D' Weſton*, and retired with his favorites the *Spencers*, *Baldock*, and others into the *Weſt*, to gather forces againſt the Queen and her Accomplices, having firſt Proclaimed them Traitours, and offered the reward of 1000 pounds to any that could take the young Lord *Mortimer* dead or alive: And by this his unadviſed abandoning his chief ſtrengths, he gave the Queens party opportunity to ſtrengthen themſelves, ſeveral Lords and others daily coming to their aſſiſtance, and the better to terrify the Kings partakers, and to

colour

colour the Treason, it was rumour'd that the *French* King had sent with his Sister so many Dukes, Earls and Lords, that *England* would not suffice to feed them, and that the Pope had sent to Excommunicate all the Kings partakers; for which purpose two Cardinals had been sent over, and credibly reported to have been seen in the Queens Camp, though all was but fictitious; and further to ingratiate with the People, she caused it to be Proclaimed, that her coming was only to remove evil Councillors from the King (the same pretences that were used by our late forty one Parliament) though *Roger* Lord *Mortimer* was the man that chiefly Councilled all the mischief; then were the Kings favorites branded with the names of Traitors and Enemies to the Nation, and 1000 pounds bid to any that could bring the younger *Spencers* Head. And thereupon the *Londoners* rise in a tumultuous manner, and commit many outrages, cutting off the Bishop of *Exceters* Head, as likewise the Head of *John Le Marchel*, whom the King had appointed to Govern the City. They likewise broke open the Prisons, and set all Prisoners at liberty, got into their possession the *Tower*, and taking thence the Lord *John* of *Eltham*, proclaimed him *Custos* or chief Governour of the City; and the Queen likewise to strengthen her Faction, caused most of the Prisons in *England* to be set open, and repealed such as had been banished; so that there-

by her power greatly increasing, She, or rather the Lord *Mortimer*, followed the King, who destitute of friends still fled before his pursuers, who besieged *Bristol*, and therein took the Elder *Spencer*, whom without any form of Trial they cut up alive, having first exposed him to the fury of the People, upon notice of which the King entered on Ship-board, and intended to fly for *Ireland*, but upon further consideration came ashore in *Wales*, and there for the love the *Welshmen* bore him, was concealed for many days in the Abby of *Neath*; but the Queen and her Accomplices coming to *Hereford*, after Prince *Edward* was Proclaimed High Keeper of *England*, *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, Brother to the late Earl of *Lancaster*, Sir *William Delazouch*, and others who had Lands in those parts where the King absconded, were sent in quest of him, with sums of Money to facilitate the discovery; who in the end surprised him, together with the young Lord *Spencer*, *Robert Baldock* Lord Chancellor, and *Simon de Reading*, whom without any respect to the Person of the King, they conveyed to *Monmouth*, and from thence was the King carried to *Kenelworth* Castle, and there committed to the keeping of the Earl of *Leicester*, but the rest to *Hereford*; where without any form of Trial was put to death the Lord *Spencer*, being hanged on a Gallows fifty foot high, and *Robert Baldock* committed to the keeping of the Bishop of *Hereford*,

*ford*, who ſent him up to *London*, and expoſed him to the fury of the Rabble, who though a Biſhop, was uſed by them in ſuch a barbarous manner, only for being true to his Soveraign, that within a ſhort time after he died; the Earl of *Arundel* and two other Gentlemen of note were put to death to pleaſure *Mortimer*, and now the mournful King diveſted of all his friends, being at *Kenelworth*, there repaired to him the Biſhops of *Winchester*, *Hereford* and *Lincoln*, two Earls, two Abbots, four Barons and three Knights from every County, with two of the Judges as from the Parliament, which the Queen had called at *London* to perſwade him to a Reſignation of his Crown to his Son *Edward*, and ſo many devices they had heaped together, that in the end having firſt given private notice to the King of their approach, and the cauſe, they came to *Kenelworth*, and preſented themſelves before the King, who clad in black ſutable to his mournful condition, came out of an inward Chamber, when in the head of the company ſet in order according to their qualities, the Earl of *Leiceſter* and Biſhop of *Hereford* began to declare the Meſſage with which they were charged by the Body of the Kingdom, as they termed the then ſitting Parliament, alledging that the Common-wealth of *England* was weary of his Government, and conceived ſuch irreconcileable diſlike of his management of

Kingly affairs, that they would by no means permit him longer to Reign over them, but were contented that his Eldeſt Son Prince *Edward* ſhould ſucceed him in his Throne, if he would make a voluntary Reſignation; if not they would proceed to Elect another not of his Blood, *&c.*

The ſound of this mournful Meſſage ſtruck ſo to the Kings Heart, that e're any could prevent it he fell to the ground, and lay ſtretched in a ſwoon a conſiderable time e're life could be perceived, or he recovered to his Senſes: But in the end recovering, he with many heavy Sighs bewailed his Infortunate condition, and began to parly with his Vaſſals, but found them inflexible, perſiſting in threatning ſort, to tell him, that unleſs he would freely reſign his Diadem to his Son, and diſclaim all Right to the Crown, they would return his Anſwer, and that immediately thereupon the Parliament would proceed to the Election of another, not of his Race.

Theſe Menaces made the diſtreſſed King (who now was fallen low in the Opinion of his Subjects through the falſe inſinuation of the factious Lords) to conſent to their hard propoſals, confeſſing that for his many ſins God had permitted theſe Calamities to fall upon him, but ſeeing they had not rejected his Race, he was content to ſubmit. Whereupon they proceeded to the new invented and never before practiſed Ceremony

mony of dekinging their Sovereign, which in this manner was performed by Sir *William Truſſel*, one of the Judges, who found out a Law Quirk to colour the deteſtable Treaſon as followeth.

*I* William Truſſel, *In the name of all Men of the Land of* England, *and of all the Parliament, Procurator, reſign to thee* Edward, *the Homage that was made to thee ſome time, and from this time forward, I defie thee, and deprive thee of all Royal Dignity, and I ſhall never be Tendant to thee as for King hereafter.* This Ceremony or rather compact of Treaſon being utter'd, Sir *Thomas Blunt* Steward of the Houſhold broke his Staff, and Proclaimed the Kings Houſhold diſcharged from any further Service; and then leaving the King diveſted of Regal Authority, and under ſtrong confinement, they poſted to *London* to tell the news, which was joyfully received, eſpecially by *Roger* Lord *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*; though the Queen the better to colour the Treaſon, ſeemed much diſturbed at the relation of the Kings depoſing.

Now the next buſineſs was to ſet the Crown upon young *Edwards* Head, whom by reaſon of his Minority they thought to Rule as themſelves thought fit; who notwithſtanding his being but fifteen years of Age, utterly refuſed to admit of the Ceremony, till he was aſſured it was with his Fathers free conſent: But at laſt ſubmitting to the perſwaſions of the Queen and

*Mor-*

*Mortimer*, he was Crowned, and Proclamation put out in his name, to ſatisfie the minds of people, touching the free Conceſſion of his Father.

Things being at this paſs, the Queen began to think of ſecuring her ſelf a Dowry, which ſhe did ſo large, that it amounted to two parts of the Revenues of the Crown, which ſhe delivered to the diſpoſal of *Mortimer*, at whoſe command ſhe ſolely was, even as Fame reported, both at Bed and Board; but their ſecurity being interrupted by the pitty many ſeemed to have for the miſeries of the Depoſed King, they well knowing if he were again reſtored to his Dignity, it would prove their confuſion; therefore laying aſide all remorſe, they entered into a conſpiracy to make ſure of him for ever by Murther. Whereupon removing him from *Kenelworth*, and out of the Cuſtody of the Earl of *Lancaſter*, who they thought too much favored him; he was delivered into the Cuſtody of Sir *Thomas De Gournay*, and Sir *John Mattravers*, two bloody Sycophants, who conveyed him to *Corſe* Caſtle, from thence to *Briſtol*, and then to *Berkly* Caſtle, where after many barbarous and vile uſages, they Murthered him; the manner according to *Holinſhead* thus:

The Kings Death being reſolved on, *Mortimer* procured *Adam De Forleton* to write this doubtful

ful, but moſt wicked Sophiſm, and to be Sealed with the Queens Seal.

*Edvardum occidere nolite timere Bonum eſt.*

*To ſhed King* Edward's *Blood*
*Refuſe to fear I count it good.*

Where the Comma being put after *Nolite*, bids them not to make him away, but placed after *Timere* expreſly commands it; in performing which execrable Villany theſe Monſters were not ſlow, and the better to colour the Regicide, leſt any outward appearance of violence ſhould be obſerved they by force bind the good King, and (O barbarous inhumanity) putting a Horn into his Fundament to keep the outward part from ſeering, they thruſt a hot Iron through it, and therewith twiſted his Bowels to pieces, not once only, but often repeated the cruel torture, the which how painful may be gueſſed by the pittiful out-cries the King made whilſt they were putting him to death, which cries were heard by many, but none durſt venture to relieve him.

After this foul and barbarous Murther committed, it was blazed abroad that he died of grief, and thereupon they publickly expoſed his Body to the Prelates, and others for ſeveral days; but in a ſhort time the Murther, which is ſeldom hid

hid came to light, and the Actors known, though the Queen and *Mortimer* deeply diſſembled the matter, and to outward appearance ſeemed greatly afflicted.

Upon the diſcovery *Gorney* and *Mattravers* fled, the former of which was taken at *Maſſels* in *France*, where he produced the Queen and *Mortimers* Seals for what he had done; whereupon ſecret Orders were ſent for Beheading him on Ship-board in his way for *England*, leſt had he come to a Trial, he ſhould have made a full diſcovery of the chief Conſpirator; as for the latter he wandered about miſerably in forreign Countries, and at laſt died miſerably in *Italy*, being eat up with Ulcers: And Gods vengeance found out theſe Monſters of men, nor was it ſlow in puniſhing moſt deſervedly *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*, the chief Contriver of the wicked Parricide, who having attained to the height of his ambition; for he together with the Queen being at his Caſtle of *Nottingham* one Evening (upon a bruite that his Mother was with Child by *Mortimer*) the King with a well affected Company having entered a Vault that went into the Caſtle, paſſed on till he came into the Chamber where the Queen was in Bed, and *Mortimer* undreſſing himſelf to go to her, and ſo ſecure they were, that they had left open the Chamber door, whereupon the King cauſed him to be ſeized, which was not ſo eaſily done, but

two

two or three were killed in the attempt; for *Mortimer* had at that time a Retinue of fourſcore Knights and Gentlemen attending him; but in ſpite of reſiſtance he was carried off: And within a while after condemned (in Parliament) for being acceſſary to the Murther of the late King, betraying the Nation, and waſting the Coin; as alſo for committing adultery with the Queen: Whereupon he was ſoon after drawn to *Tiburn* then called the *Elms*, and there hanged, where by the commandment of the King, he continued hanging for two days, being pitied of none; nor did he fall alone, for with him were Executed Sir *Simon De Bedford*, and *John Deverel* Eſq; both concerned in King *Edwards* Murther, and thus Heavens vengeance aim'd ſure and overwhelmed in the height of their pride and ſecurity, theſe Monſters of men that durſt by cruel tortures, ſhed the Blood of their Anointed Soveraign.

CHAP.

## CHAP. III.

*The Birth, remarkable paſſages, depoſing and murthering of* Richard *the Second, King of* England, France, *and Lord of* Ireland, *the fiftieth Monarch of* England; *with the manner of the Conſpiracies againſt, and Vengeance that overtook many of the Regicides.*

*Richard* the Second was Son to the black Prince, and Grandſon to King *Edward* the Third, being Crowned in the Eleventh year of his Age, at the firſt entry upon his Kingdom all things promiſed him a peaceable and proſperous Reign; but it continued not long ſo, for by reaſon of the ill conduct of affairs in his Minority, *John* Duke of *Lancaſter* ruling all, who was in hatred with the Commons, great numbers of the Rabble roſe in many Counties under the Conduct of their factious Leaders, upon pretence of Redreſſing grievances, the common Cloak of Rebellion; the principal Commanders being *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, two Mechanicks, who committed many outrages, as burning, plundering and murthering in moſt places where they came, and were ſo far ſided with by

by the City of *London*, that they entered it without oppoſition, and took the *Tower* wherein the King was, and were deſigned to murther him, had not providence prevented it, by his condeſcending to what they demanded, though never ſo unreaſonable, and granting a pardon to all for what offences ſoever had been committed, upon which a great part acknowledged the Kings Conceſſions ſatisfactory, and ſo returned home; yet their grand Captains keep their Armies on foot, and ſtill drew up unreaſonable Petitions, ſuch as they knew the King could not with honour grant; and hereupon they took a pretence of doing more miſchief, intending to have divided the Kingdom amongſt Mechanicks, every County to have had a King of the Commons, as they termed it: But e're they could bring their rebellious purpoſe to perfection it was prevented, for Sir *William Walworth* then Lord Mayor of *London* being with the King at a Treaty with *Wat Tyler*, and hearing the Traitor ſpeak irreverently of his Soveraign, and offering to murther one of the Kings Knights, for not ſhewing him ſuch reſpect as he required, he with his drawn Sword Arreſted him as a Traitor in *Weſt-Smithfield*, and he refuſing to yield, ſome Lords coming in he was killed, and had his head cut off and carried on a Spear out of the mouth of which he had before impiouſly proteſted that all the Laws of *England* ſhould proceed.

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At the fall of their grand Captain the Rebels were much grieved, and being near twenty thousand strong, resolved upon revenge; but the young King spurring forward, told them, that he was, and would be their Captain, and that whatsoever they desired, if it were lawful, they should have, which appeased and caused many of them to throw down their Arms; and in the mean space the Lord Mayor having raised 1000 Citizens, and brought them to confront the Rebels under his own Conduct, that of Sir *Robert Knowles* and others, whereupon the Rebels totally submitted to the King upon promise of pardon. Whereupon the King sent to all his loving Subjects throughout *England*, who were able to provide Horse and Arms to attend him on *Black-Heath*, where they were mustered to the number of 40000 all on Horseback, and well appointed, and now the Rebels in *Kent*, *Essex*, and other Counties beginning again to raise tumults, were dispersed by force, and many of the principal Incendiaries put to death, so that the Nation was reduced to its former obedience and quiet; so that the King began to think of Marriage, which *Anno* 1382. In the Month of *January*, he effected with the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to the Emperour *Charles* the Fourth, and Sister to *Winceslaus* King of *Bohemia*, and she Crown'd by *William Courtney* Son to the Earl of *Devonshire*, and Bishop of *Canterbury*: Upon

Upon which through the Negotiation of the Duke of *Lancaſter*, a Truce was concluded between the *French* and *Engliſh* from *Chriſtmas* till *Midſummer*; and the ſaid Duke upon his return diſpatched with an Army to revenge the injuries the *Scots* had put upon the *Engliſh* during the inteſtine broils, but returned without effecting any thing memorable, and upon his return he was accuſed by a *Carmelite* Friar, and by Birth an *Iriſh-man* to have conſpired the Kings Death, to the truth of which, the Friar Swore upon the Sacrament, but the Dukes Intereſt in the King and his Council, ſo overpowered the teſtimony of the Friar, that it was not believed, but on the contrary the Evidences delivered over to the Lord *John Holland*, who cauſed him cruelly to be put to death without Trial or Form of Law, and afterwards dragged through the ſtreets; when at the ſame time the Lord *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* afterwards made Duke of *Gloceſter*, ruſhed into the preſence Chamber, ſwearing that he would kill any man alive, the King not excepted; that durſt lay Treaſon to his Brothers charge; which raſh words were afterwards excuſed upon pretence of his Zeal to his Brothers honour, though at the ſame time his duty to his Soveraign ought to have overballanced the other; but the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s credit growing great with the Court Lords, the King was forced to oblige him, not knowing how to help

to; and therefore seeing him grow obstinate, he the rather wished to be rid of him, which he thought he could no better do than by furnishing him a Navy, and an Army to Invade *Castile*, which Kingdom he claimed in the Right of his Wife *Constance*, Daughter to the late King: where arriving, he obtained several places of strength, worsting the *Spaniards* every where: When in the mean while the *French* under their young King, resolving to revenge old injuries, prepared an Army of 100000. Men to invade *England*, supposing it weakned by the remoteness of the Duke of *Lancaster's* Army; but such was Gods providence, that although they were imbarqued, and several times attempted to put to Sea, yet were they still driven back, and detained by contrary winds, even at such a time when the discontents amongst the Nobility made way for their Conquest; for the King supposing himself rid at least for a time of his Uncle, the turbulent Duke of *Lancaster*, found his second Uncle *Thomas* Duke of *Glocester* no less troublesome, who with the Lords of his Faction continually opposed the Kings proceedings, even to the weakning the Kingdom, denying in Parliament to grant him either Men or Money, even when the *French* Army was daily expected to Land, upon pretence that he had undeservedly created *Michael De la Pole*, Lord Chancellour, Duke of *Suffolk*, and *Robert D' Vere* Duke of *Dublin* in *Ire-*

*land*,

*land*, not being willing any ſhould be advanced, but of his own Faction, which cauſed a Poet, both learnedly and ſellingly to Sing, or rather Weep his Countries miſery in the doleful ſtrains.

*I Sing the Civil Wars, tumultuous Broils,*
*And Bloody Factions of a mighty Land;*
*Whoſe People haughty, proud with foreign ſpoils,*
*Upon themſelves now turn their Conquering Hand;*
*Whilſt Kin their Kin, Brother his Brother foils,*
*Like Enſigns all againſt like Enſigns band;*
*Bows againſt Bows, a Crown againſt a Crown,*
*Whilſt all pretending Right, all Right threw down.*

The Nation which had been formerly troubled with the Inſurrection of the *Plebeans*, was again troubled by the Faction of the Peers, who ſtuck not to demand the removal and baniſhment of all ſuch as were near and dear unto the King, under pretence of evil Councillours: When indeed their diſtaſt for the moſt part was founded upon private Animoſities, which when they perceived they could not effect by fair means, they retired into the ſeveral Counties where their Lands were, and where they were moſt popular, and there raiſed ſuch forces as they

could get; which in a short time in conjunction, made an Army of Forty thousand men, though in time of eminent danger, they pretended no Forces considerable could be levyed.

With these forces they march towards *London*, with an intent to force the King to accord to what they should propose, although at that time *Dela Pole*, the Duke of *Ireland*, and Archbishop of *York*, the Persons against whom they chiefly objected, were banished the Kings presence: The Lords that raised these stirs were *Thomas* Duke of *Gloucester*, the Earls of *Warwick*, *Derby*, *Nottingham* and *Arundel*; yet upon the mediation of some Prelates the matter was so ordered, that the Lords were content to present themselves to the King sitting in State at *Westminster*, but so far from trusting his Royal word, that they came strongly guarded, and coming into his presence fell on their Knees; yet after the former strain, repeated their former demands, throwing down their Gloves, protesting to prove them Traitours by Combate, whom they had so named; yet the King in a sharp reply made them sensible how little he feared their Braves, but in the end referred the further determination of matters to the next Parliament, which shortly after held at *Westminster*: And in the mean while bid them be content and mindful of their Allegiance, yet they refu-

refuſed to ſeparate themſelves, but withdrawing into the *Weſt* near *Burford*, ſet upon a party of *Cheſhire* and *Welſhmen*, Commanded by Sir *Thomas Molenaux* and others, and by the Kings ſpecial Order raiſed to conduct ſafe to Court the Duke of *Ireland*, whom the King had ſecretly recalled from Baniſhment, and after a hot diſpute ſlew Sir *Thomas* and moſt of his Men, the Duke hardly eſcaping; then increaſing their number they marched towards *London*, whoſe approach cauſed the King to betake himſelf to the *Tower*, and the Citizens through fear to open their Gates, ſo that the Lords and the greateſt part of their Hoſt entered as it were in triumph, and after ſome Meſſengers had paſſed between the King and them, they found means to come to his preſence, and there boldly taxed him of ſecretly practiſing to fly with the Duke of *Ireland* into *France*, and to deliver up *Calais* and other places in *Normandy* to the *French* King, with many other unbeſeeming expreſſions, which, either through real grief, or a Noble diſdain to be ſo uſed by his Subjects, cauſed the King to ſhed Tears even in their ſight, and at laſt it was agreed, that the King ſhould the next day come to *Weſtminſter*; but the next day the King deferring his repair longer than the time appointed, the Lords contrary to their Allegiance ſent him word, that if he came not ſpeedily according to appointment,

they would chuſe them another King, who both would and ſhould obey the Council of his Peers, they having him preſent whom they intended to have Inveſted with the Diadem, *viz.* *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, Son to the Duke of *Lancaſter*, who afterward Dethroned him, as ſhall be related.

The King having received this threatning meſſage, though much againſt his Inclination, went to *Weſtminſter* where the Lords were Aſſembled, where they forced him not only to diſclaim the Duke of *Ireland*, diveſt the Lord Chancellour, but likewiſe turn out of favour *Alexander Nevil* Arch-biſhop of *York*, the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Chicheſter*, the Lord *Soucbis* and *Beaumont*, with many more of ſmaller account; ſo that having ſtripped him of his friends, they thought the eaſier to rule him, and afterward committed as many of them as they could lay hands on Priſoners to the *Tower*, to anſwer ſuch Accuſations as ſhould be objected againſt them in the next Parliament, which beginning the *Candlemas* following: The firſt day of the Seſſions, moſt of the Judges were Arreſted as they were ſitting upon the Bench, and committed to the *Tower*; the Crime alleadged againſt them was, that at *Nottingham* they having given Council to the Lords, which they aſſured them was according to Law, had afterwards aſſured the King that it was not according to Law, but only they had

had been obliged to give such Opinions for their own security: But *Trisillian* escaped for a while by flight, being taken in the Morning was brought before the Parliament, and having no longer respite than till the afternoon, was carried to *Tyburn*, and there according to Sentence had his Throat cut; an unmanly death to be inflicted on a Lord Chief Justice: There were likewise Executed almost all the Judges, and about five Knights and Esquires, most of the King's especial favorites, nor could the King stay this Execution; but e're this mischief spread further, 'twas allayed by the arrival of the Duke of *Lancaster*, who had obtained a great Sum of Money, and a yearly Revenue of the King of *Spain*, to quit his claim to the Crown of *Castile* and *Leon*, and that the Lord *Henry* his Son Marrying the Lady *Catharine* that Kings Daughter, should have the Title of Prince of *Asturia* with several other advantageous matters, and upon his arrival King *Richard*, whether again to buy his absence is uncertain, bestowed upon him the Dutchy of *Aquitain* confirming it in Parliament, and putting into his Possession the Cap of Maintenance and Ducal Rod, at which time his Son *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, went for *Prussia*, and there ingaged himself in the War against the *Lithuanians*, where he Atchieved many noble deeds in Chivalry; but soon after died the Dutchess of *Lancaster*, Dutchess of *York*, Dutchess of *Derby*, and

what was more grievous to the King, his Queen whom he intirely loved, all dying almost in a years space; whereupon the Duke of *Lancaster* went over to take possession of his Dutchy, and then upon complaint of the Out-cries committed by the Wild *Irish*, passed into *Ireland* with an Army to suppress them, and upon his return into *France*, he was Married to the Lady *Isabel* that Kings Daughter, and thereupon a peace concluded between the two Nations for the space of thirty years: And now the Duke of *Ireland* being dead, the discontents of the Lords seemed somewhat abated, yet not long, for the restless Duke of *Gloucester* still contriving to secure his steerage at Helme by overawing the King, put so many affronts upon him, that he often complained thereof to his Uncles the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *York*, who perswaded the King of his good intent, though his words might seem harsh, but within a while after a Combination of the said Duke, with the Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick*, the Lords *Cobham* and *Cherey*, being discovered by *Thomas Mobray* Earl of *Nottingham*, wherein they had conspired to Imprison the King and his Uncles *Lancaster* and *York*; as likewise to put to death many of his Councellours; upon which they were Arrested, and the Duke sent Prisoner to *Calais*, where afterward he was smothered with a Pillow, and here only the Earl of *Arundel* Beheaded.

These

These Executions wrought some alteration in the minds of the People, whose Darling the Duke of *Glocester* was, so that they greatly maligned his Prosecutors, and some vowed secretly to revenge; but to salve up these discontents, especially amongst the great ones, the King in the next Parliament took upon himself the Title of Prince of *Chester*, created his Cousin *Henry* Earl of *Derby* Duke of *Hereford*, the Earl of *Nottingham* Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Rutland* Duke of *Aniaurle*, the Earl of *Kent* Duke of *Surry*, the Earl of *Huntington* Duke of *Excester*, the Earl of *Sommerset* Marques of *Dorset*, the Lord *Spencer* Duke of *Glocester*, *&c.* and added to his Escutcheons the Armories of St. *Edward* the Confessor, sometime King of *England*.

These proceedings for a time made fair weather, but not long; for a Feud arising between *Henry* Duke of *Hereford* and *Thomas* Duke of *Glocester*, the latter accused the former of speaking several words to the dishonour of the King, that King *Richard* held the Peers of *England* in no esteem, but as much as in him lay, sought to destroy them by banishing some, and putting others to death: That he never troubled his mind with considering how his Dominions were diminished through his carelessness, and lastly, that all things went to wrack as well in Peace as War.

Upon

Upon this it was ordered that the Accuſer and the Accuſed ſhould try the matter by Combate, the latter ſtoutly denying he ever ſaid any ſuch words as were objected againſt him, ſo that gages being delivered on both ſides, they entered the Liſts, but e're they encountered, the King threw down his Warder, and upon further conſideration baniſhed *Norfolk* for his Life, and *Hereford* at firſt for ten years, which after he reduced to ſix, which ſome alleadged was a juſt Judgment on the former, for being inſtrumental in putting the Duke of *Gloceſter* to death, he being then Captain of *Calais*.

But now ruin and deſolation being at hand, Portents forerun it, all the Bay-trees in *England* ſuddenly withered, and within a while ſprung out again freſh, near *Bedford*, the River between the Villages of *Harleſwood* and *Sweliton* where it is deepeſt, drove back on either hand, and for three Miles left its Channel dry, with ſundry other remarkable preſages of what after happened.

To give way to which the King upon notice of his Couſin the Lord *Mortimer*'s being ſlain by the *Iriſh* of *Leinſter*, who were up in Arms under their Leader *Obrian*, he reſolved to paſs over in perſon to revenge his death; and therefore to furniſh his expedition, he raiſed many of all hands, and at the ſame time his Uncle the Duke of *Lancaſter* dying, he ſeized on his Inheri-

Inheritance without regard to his Son the Duke of *Hereford* who remained in Exile, which the ſaid Duke hearing, was ſo throughly netled, that not reſolving to wait the expiration of his Baniſhment, he taking the advantage of King *Richard's* abſence reſolves for *England*, having upon notice of his Fathers deceaſe taken upon him the Title of Duke of *Lancaſter*, and only accompanied with the baniſhed Biſhop of *Canterbury* and about twenty others, when having taken Ship, he for ſome time lay hovering on the Coaſt, to underſtand how the People ſtood affected to him, and the better to give his agents on ſhore time to work them to his purpoſe; but upon notice that his Faction was ſtrong, he Landed only under pretence of recovering his Rightful Inheritance, when as there repaired to him the Earl of *Northumberland*, and his Son the Lord *Henry*, his Son the Lord *Nevil* Earl of *Weſtmorland* and others, as likewiſe a great number of the Country People offering him their Service, ſo that within a ſhort time he had formed a Puiſſant Army, the news of which ſoon alarumed *Edmund* Duke of *York* the Kings Uncle, who calling to his aſſiſtance *Edmund Stafford* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, Lord Chancellour, Lord Treaſurer, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, *Buſhy*, *Bagot*, *Green*, *Ruſſel*, and other Knights of the Kings Council to conſult about raiſing forces to impeach the Dukes paſſage; but their conſultation came to no-

nothing, the Dukes Faction having ſo dealt with the common people, that they every where refuſed to take up Arms againſt him: Whereupon Sir *John Buſhy* Lord Treaſurer, and Sir *Henry Green* betake themſelves to *Briſtol* Caſtle, but it being ſtormed by the *Lancaſtrians*, their Heads became a Sacrifice to popular fury, but *Bagot* taking ſhip, Sailed over to *Ireland* to acquaint the King with what had happened, who thereupon making ſuch peace as he could with the *Iriſh* he haſtens over; but before his arrival, the Dukes Faction was ſwelled to ſuch a torrent, that there was no oppoſing it. Whereupon the King having Caſhiered his Army, or they for the moſt part deſerting him, he retired to the Caſtle of *Conway* in *North-Wales*, whither upon notice of his being there reſorted to him, the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* and Earl of *Northumberland*, where after a long Parly the King perceiving no other conditions could be gained, required that he and eight more whom he would name might have honourable allowance with the aſſurance of a quiet private Life; that he in conſideration thereof would make a reſignation of his Crown; which demand *Northumberland* ſwore ſhould be obſerved, and thereupon the King accompanied them to the Caſtle of *Flint*, whither the Duke was come with a part of his Army, and from thence after a ſhort conference they removed to *Cheſter*, where the King in con-

consideration of many fair promises never performed, put himself into the Dukes hands, who conveyed him to *London*, and there made sure of him in the *Tower*, whither several of the *Lancastrian* Faction daily resorted to him to parly about the surrender of his Crown, which at last he consented to do (seeing no other Remedy) to his Cousin the Duke of *Lancaster*, and at the same time taking off his Signet, he put it on the Dukes Finger; and at the same time there being a Parliament called in King *Richard*'s name, the Arch-bishop of *York*, and Bishop of *Hereford* were appointed his Procurators to declare what he had done, nor was this sufficient for to make him odious to the People, they exhibited thirty two Articles against him very scandalous and reproachful: Whereupon Commissioners were nominated by the consent of the Houses to pronounce the Sentence of Deposition, who were the Bishop of *Asaph*, the Abbot of *Glastenbury*, the Duke of *Gloucester*, the Lord *Berkly*, and *William Thyrring* Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, the Form thus.

*In the Name of God, We* John *Bishop of St.* Asaph, John *Abbot of* Glastenbury, *&c. Commissioners specially chosen by the Lords Spiritual of the Realm of* England, *and Commons of the said Realm representing all the states of the said Realm, sitting in place of Judgment, do renounce all fealty to* Richard *of* Burdeaux, *and him Depose from all Kingly Dignity*, &c.

Upon

Upon which the Duke of *Lancaster* rising from his Seat, Crossed himself, and then layed claim to the Crown, in these words:

*In the Name of God Amen, I* Henry *of* Lancaster, *claim the Realm of* England *and Crown, with all the appurtenances, as coming by the Blood Royal from King* Henry, *and by that Justice, which God of his Grace hath sent me by the help of my Kinsfolks and Friends for the Recovery of the said Realm, which was in point of perdition, through default of Government and breach of Laws.*

This said, he was conducted by the Arch-bishops of *Canterbury* and *York* to the Royal Throne, and there Seated, and from thenceforth all Writs and Process Issued out in his Name, *Richard* In the mean space remaining a Prisoner in the *Tower*, and every day in danger of his Life, which was often aimed at, the more firmly, to establish his Successour in his Throne, who sat uneasie whilst deposed Majesty was breathing, who though in an abject condition, yet wanted not those who were contriving to readvance him to his Throne; yet he to render a better Construction of his actions than indeed they would bear, not only published several Proclamations, excusing what was done, but sent his Ambassadours to the Courts of neighbouring Princes to give his reasons for taking upon him the Crown of *England*, during the Life of the Rightful Heir, and in Parliament the better to ingratiate himself,

ſelf, paſſed an Act for reſtoring the Blood and Eſtates of ſuch as had either ſuffered, or were diſinherited as Traytors, during the Reign of King *Richard*; yet gained he not ſo much love, but that a conſpiracy, if ſo it may be termed, in ſo righteful a cauſe, was formed for reſtoring *Richard* to his Regal Dignity; The chief contrivers of which were the Dukes of *Exceter*, *Surry* and *Aumarle*, the Earls of *Huntington*, *Kent*, *Rutland*, *Salisbury*, and the Lord *Spencer* late Earl of *Gloceſter*, the Biſhop of *Carlile*, Sir *Bernard Brookas*, Sir *John Shetzele*, the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, and *John Maudlin*, the counterfeit King *Richard*, a perſon who had been his Chaplain, and much reſembled him both in Features and Lineaments with ſeveral others, ſo that undertaking grew ſtrong, but how to ſeize upon *Henry* and his Son they knew not, unleſs with a multitude, and that not to be raiſed without ſuſpicion; ſo that it was concluded that it ſhould be performed in *Chriſtmas* Holydays then at hand, under pretence of ſhows and paſtime, but the Morning before the Evening it ſhould have been put in practice, it was diſcovered to the King by the Duke of *Aumarle* as ſome report, yet ſo narrowly the King eſcaped, that he had ſcarce reached *London* before the Earls of *Kent* and *Salisbury* not knowing their deſign was diſcovered entered the Kings Lodging at *Windſor* with four hundred Armed Men, ſuppoſing to have ſurprized him there: But when they found the Bird

was

was flown, they were much grieved; yet having dared thus far, they resolved to proceed yet further; and thereupon to increase their number, gave out that King *Richard* was at liberty, and in the midst of an Army of 100000 Men at *Pomfret*, and that *Henry* and his Son were fled; and then the better to confirm the belief of the People, *Maudlin* the Chaplain personated *Richard*; but the device answered not their expectations; for in the end most of the Lords were taken and put to death, as likewise *Maudlin* the counterfeit *Richard*, the whole number that at that time fell a Sacrifice to *Richard*'s cause, were 19.

Thus his friends being put to death, his turn came next, for jealous *Henry* could not imagine himself safe whilst *Richard* remained still in the Hearts of his Subjects; therefore many Councils were held how to be rid of him, so that at last it was concluded that he should be conveyed from the *Tower* to *Pomfret* Castle, and committed to the hands of Bloody Ruffians, who that he might die a death the least discernable, as our Historians of most credit relate, was there starved to death with cold and hunger, being kept with insufferable torments fifteen days e're he died; and as some say, the more to aggravate his torments, he had Victuals daily set before him, but was not suffered to touch it, or at most but so small a quantity, as rather lingered out his misery than was any ways advantageous,

a

a death so cruel, that even the barbarous Nations detest to inflict upon the worst of Malefactors, and much more on a King Anointed, and Viceroy of Heaven, for no other fault than what he was prompted to by others, who worked upon his tender nature, being a King in himself disposed to mercy.

After he was dead, his Body was brought up to *London*, and in *St. Pauls* exposed to the view of the people, and the better to colour so great an iniquity, it was caused to be rumoured, that upon notice of the execution of his friends he had pined away with grief, but that he was starved to death, agree *Stow*, *Walsingham*, *Harding* and other Historians of account, though some there be that affirm he was slain by Sir *Piers Exton* after he had in resisting slain several of his Knights, but if he had been brained, or mortally wounded, certain it is that he would never have been exposed to the view of the people, nor could he have been put to death without *Henries* consent, but inquiry would have been made into the cause of his death. Therefore O *Henry*, if thou wert Author, or at least but privy to so Execrable a Murther, though for thine own pretended safety, and for that errors cause, which is erroneously miscalled a reason of state thou art altogether inexcusable, and surely he is not a man that hears of the Infamishment of this King, and feels not a chilling horrour,

and conceives not deteſtation of ſuch a bloody barbarity; but Heaven was not ſlow in revenging the fall of this King, for what was the Reign of his Succeſſour but a continual trouble what Inſurrections, Rebellions, Loſſes at Sea, Plagues, Tempeſts, fearful Prodigies, and all that can make a Nation miſerable Famine excepted did not happen? how many Plots and Conſpiracies were layed againſt his Life by thoſe that had advanced him to the Regal Dignity? What fears and jealouſies ſtuck as Thorns in his Crown, and made ever uneaſie, what executions of the Nobility happened during his Reign, even of thoſe eſpecially who had been inſtrumental in depoſing *Richard*, and no doubt counſelling his death? ſo that the *Engliſh* Earth never drank more noble Blood in ſo ſhort a time, he Reigning but 13.y. 6.m. 3 d. and left Iſſue Prince *Henry* afterwards King, *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence* ſlain at *Beaufort* without Iſſue, *John* Duke of *Bedford* who died without Iſſue, and *Humfry* Duke of *Gloceſter* who was murthered in his Bed at *Bury*, and two Daughters *Blaunch* and *Philip*: Now as for his Eldeſt Son *Henry* the Fifth, after his glorious Atchievements in *France*, he died in the Flower of his Age, not without ſuſpicion of Poyſon, and *Henry* the Sixth, Son to King *Henry* the Fifth, and Grandſon to *Henry* the Fourth, and Prince *Edward* his Son, and great Grand-child to the Fourth *Henry*, were Murthered by that Mon-

Monſter of Mankind the Duke of *Gloceſter*, afterwards Reigning by the name of *Richard* the Third: And thus we may ſee how Sacred Kings Lives ought to be held, when ſuch Tragedies revenge their fall.

King *Richard* after he had been expoſed to view for ſeveral days, (and the rueful ſpectacle moved many to compaſſionate his death) was conveyed to *Langly* in *Hartfordſhire*, and there obſcurely buried, though King *Henry* the Fifth cauſed thoſe Royal remains to be removed to *Weſtminſter*, and there Interred amongſt his Anceſtors.

Thus fell this unhappy King without Iſſue, and thus his fall was revenged, and now leaving him to ſlumber in his Grave; we ſhall proceed to the next Tragedy, which as it falls next in courſe, is that of pious King *Henry* the Sixth.

## CHAP. IV.

*The Barbarous Murther of* Henry *the Sixth, King of* England, France, *and Lord of* Ireland, *the three and fiftieth Monarch of* England, *with the particular Marks of Gods vengeance upon the ſhedders of Innocent Royal Blood; together with the Policies and Contrivances that were uſed to bring about the Barbarous Regicide.*

*Henry* the Sixth was Son to *Henry* the Fifth, and Grand-child to *Henry* the Fourth, his Mother was *Katharine* Daughter to King *Charles* the Sixth of *France*, upon him the Crown devolved in his Infancy, his Father dying when he was about Seven Months old, and he Crowned at Eight; yet his Warlike Father having time in his ſickneſs, made his laſt Will and Teſtament, conſtituting his Brother the Duke of *Gloceſter* Protector of *England* during his Sons Minority, and his other Brother the Earl of *Bedford* Regent, and to the Duke of *Exceter* committed he the care of young *Henry*, though to be nurtured and brought up by the Queen.

Matters

Matters being thus ſettled, the King dies of a burning Feaver at *Bois D' Vincenois* in *France*, and for a time all things were calm, eſpecially in *England*, though they continued not long ſo, for although no diligence was wanting in the Dukes Regents, yet the Kings Minority gave way to many Exorbitancies as well amongſt the Vulgar as the Nobility, and *France* deſirous of gaining her former liberty, continually ſtruggled with the Conquerour, the active Dauphin ſtill aſſailing the ſtrengths of the *Engliſh*, as he found advantage offer, ſo that many places were loſt by being taken, or by revolt, yet the couragious Duke of *Bedford* the Kings Uncle, having received a ſupply of freſh forces out of *England*, recovered many of them, but he in the heat of thoſe troubles dying at *Roan*, the *Engliſh* but weakly maintained their footing in *France*, and within a while after, the Faction amongſt the Nobles increaſing, the Duke of *Gloceſter* Protector of *England*, and the Kings other Uncle, through the procurement of Queen *Margaret* Wife to King *Henry*, was Arreſted in Parliament by *John* Lord *Beaumont* High Conſtable of *England*, and committed to the cuſtody of the Dukes of *Buckingham*, *Somerſet* and others, when within a while after he was found dead, as they pretended of an Apoplexy, though thoſe who enquired more diligently into the matter, found by apparent Symptoms that he was made

away, yet the death of ſo great a Prince was huſhed, though it proved fatal to the King and Kingdom: For in the death of theſe two Brothers, the two ſtrongeſt twiſted Cords in the Cable of Government were ſnapped in ſunder; whereupon it proved too weak to Anchor the Ship riding in ſo fierce a torrent; for now the ambitious Duke of *York* Couſin to the King, having made ſtrong his Faction, began to ſhew himſelf openly, laying claim to the Crown whilſt the King was yet alive, drawing to his part a number of the diſcontented Nobility, who envied the Duke of *Somerſet*, a man true and juſt to his Country, and one whom the King highly favoured, but that not being like to bring his deſigns to perfection, taking example by King *Henry* the Fourth, he reſolves to make himſelf popular, and within a while ſo dealt by his Agents with the Mobile that they roſe in many Counties in great numbers, threatning like a Deluge all before them with ruin and deſolation, and from the Counties adjacent under the Leading of *Jack Cade* that audacious Rebel, they Muſtered about *London*, and Quartered in the *Suburbs*, ruining and plundering many ſtately Houſes, nor did Churches ſcape their Sacrilegious hands.

The chief of theſe Rebels were drawn out of *Kent*, and their Petition, or rather Peremptory

ptory demand after they had made incredible ſpoil was,

1. That *Richard* Duke of *York* then in *Ireland*, as likewiſe ſeveral others of his Faction, whom they named ſhould be called home, and be admitted chief Councillours, and have power to manage the principal Affairs of the Kingdom.

2. That the Duke of *Gloceſter* was falſly Proclaimed a Traitour, and therefore they demanded that the Authors might be puniſhed.

By this we may ſee who incouraged them to thoſe unnatural Inſurrections; they had likewiſe a third Article, but it only contained ſcandalous reflections on the Duke of *Suffolk*, but theſe Traiterous demands being denied, and their Articles rejected, they raged worſe than before: Whereupon Sir *Humfry Stafford* drawing together ſuch forces as he could get, Incountered them at *Seven-Oaks*, whither they were retired, but was unfortunately ſlain, and his party routed by *Cade* the principal Rebel who diſarmed him, and put on his Armour, which ill became ſuch a Villain.

After this, they again advanced towards *London*, and ſome of the factious Citizens, though contrary to the Will of the Magiſtrates favoring them, they enter the City and make great ſpoil on the Houſes of ſuch as they imagined to favour the Duke of *Suffolk*, or indeed the King, which cauſed the Lord Mayor to Aſſemble the

Loyal Citizens, and conſult what was beſt to be done, who agreed that when *Cade* was withdrawn, as ſoon after happened, they ſhould ſhut the Gates againſt him, and defend the City for the King; which they effected, and kept him out, though not without the effuſion of Blood on either ſide, but he being put to the foil, his Companions grew faint hearted, ſo that upon the coming forth of the Kings Proclamation to aſſure them of pardon, upon condition they would depoſite their Arms, they deſerted him, and then a thouſand Marks being offered to any that could take *Cade* dead or alive; he within a ſhort time was killed at *Hothfield* by one *Alexander Eden* a *Kentiſh* Gentleman, and his Head being brought up to *London*, was ſet upon *London* Bridge; as likewiſe twenty ſix more of his Accomplices who had been excluded the Charter of pardon, being taken, received the reward of their Treaſon.

The news of theſe inteſtine tumults flying into *Ireland*, and coming to the Dukes Ear, who meant nothing leſs than the depoſing of innocent *Henry*, leſt his Faction ſhould be weakned by his abſence, he poſts over, leaving the Affairs of the Kingdom with which he had been intruſted in a tottering condition, and upon his arrival without the Kings leave or liking committed Priſoners to the Caſtle of *Ludlow*, *John Sutton*, Lord *Dudly*, *Reynold* Abbot of St. *Peters* at *Glaſten-*

*Glaſtenbury*; all of them the Kings friends, and afterwards (having reſolved upon depoſing the King) he takes up Arms under pretence of removing evil Councillors from about the Kings perſon almoſt the original pretence of every Rebellion, though the undertakers aim at nothing leſs then the King himſelf, and the chief perſon he objects againſt the only man that kept him from his wicked purpoſes was *Edmund* Duke of *Somerſet*, and many grievous Accuſations the better to colour the buſineſs, are made againſt him, but the chief inſiſted on was the loſs of *Normandy* during his Regency, though it evidently appeared that the Duke of *York* himſelf by fomenting a diviſion amongſt the great ones, had given the *French* opportunity to recover it.

The King ſeeing himſelf in danger, reſolves to oppoſe the torrent, and therefore Arms, and with a ſtrong power marcheth towards *Wales*, in whoſe Marches the Duke reſided with his forces; of which the Duke having notice, and underſtanding the Kings power was ſuch, that he was no ways able to oppoſe them, upon his feigned ſubmiſſion he ſo wrought upon the good nature of this pious and peaceful King that a peace was concluded; and after ſome hearsay and accuſations had paſſed between the Dukes of *York* and *Somerſet*; the former was ſworn to be true to the King, and never

more

more take up Arms, but regarded his Oath no longer than it ſerved for his purpoſe, for joyning with the Earls of *Warwick*, *Salisbury*, and others of the Faction, he again takes Arms, and marches towards *London*, and to oppoſe him the King does the like, both Armies meeting at St. *Alban*, a dreadful fight began, which for a long time lafted doubtful, but at laſt the Earl of *Warwick* with his Battalian breaking through a Garden, fell in ſo furiouſly, that the Kings party were put to the rout, ſix hundred ſlain, and amongſt them the Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of *Northumberland*, *Stafford*, Lord *Clifford*, and others of Note. Here the King received a ſlight wound in the Neck with an Arrow, and was taken Priſoner, though at the ſame time the Lords of the Faction pretended abundance of reſpect, leading him to *London*, and there procured a Parliament to be called in his name, where they cauſed an Act of Indemnity to be paſſed, and all things to be ſo ordered, that they render their Faction pleaſing to the multitude, and now nothing remained but to depoſe the King, and deprive him of Life, but this they feared to do till their inſinuations had ſpread wider, and that they had got Prince *Edward* his Son into their hands, for the King notwithſtanding this adverſity, was extreamly beloved for his ſingular Piety and meekneſs; nor did this ſuffice, for in this Parliament the

Duke

Duke of *York* got himſelf made Protector of *England*, and its appurtenances, (a thing never heard of before, unleſs in the Nonage of a King) but his inſolencies were ſuch, by Impriſoning and depoſing the Kings beſt friends, that he was ſoon diveſted of that power at the inſtance of the Queen, and ſeveral Noble Lords well-wiſhers to the King.

Theſe Inteſtine broils Incited the *French* and *Scots* to moleſt the Sea-port Towns and ways, the remote parts of *England*, upon news of which the King the better to revenge thoſe injuries, called an Aſſembly of the Peers at *London*, whither the Duke of *York*, Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, were Summoned under the Kings Privy Seal, and accordingly came, but finding things not for their purpoſe, they feigned a Plot againſt their Lives, and ſo retired to their ſeveral Caſtles, and places of ſtrength without leave taken, and there gathering forces upon a ſecond Summons came in Hoſtile manner; yet the good natured King ſo labored that a reconciliation, or at leaſt a ſeeming one on the part of the *Yorkiſts*, was the reſult of that meeting; but it continued not ſo long, for upon a Quarrel between one of the Kings Servants, and one of the Earl of *Warwicks*, all was again in a combuſtion; for the Earl of *Warwick* upon that occaſion being aſſaulted,

flies

flies to *Calais*, and there maintains himſelf by Piracy, utterly diſowning the King Supream Lord of that Place, but being not long ſatisfied there, he Sails over to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *York*, and Earl of *Salisbury*, who again had taken up Arms, and Encamped near *Ludlow*, bringing with him one Captain *Andrew Trolop*, and a ſtout Band of *Caleſians*, whom all along he had perſwaded that they were to fight in the Kings Quarrel, but they finding it otherwiſe upon the Kings approach, expreſſed their Loyalty by forſaking the *Yorkiſts*, and coming over to the King, who good natured Prince, received them with all convenient expreſſions of kindneſs and Royal favour; and *Trolop* their Captain being privy to all the Plots and Deſigns of the *Yorkiſts* Faction; the Kings Enemies diſperſe, the Duke of *York*, with the Earl of *Rutland* his youngeſt Son into *Ireland*, the Earl of *March* his Eldeſt Son and Heir, together with the Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, with much difficulty eſcape to *Calais*, which place had King *Henry* timely fortified, he had driven them all to great extremity; yet the Parliament proceeded to Proclaim them and their Abetters, Traitours, and to attaint them of high Treaſon, diſabling them or their Heirs of ever inheriting their Titles or Poſſeſſions, which made them again prepare to Invade *England* by

by ſtealth in their wonted Hypocriſy (the better to win the multitude to ſide with them) with deepeſt Oaths, proteſting they only ſought the good and welfare of King *Henry*, and the removal of evil Councillors ſending many Writings abroad fraight with diſſimulations to that purpoſe, which wrought them much favour, ſo that Landing in *Kent*, and ſwearing to be true to King *Henry*, eſpecially the Earl of *Warwick* who ſwore it upon the Croſs of the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, they came forward to *London* ſtill increaſing in number, which cauſed the King and Queen being no ways confident of the Citizens, to remove to *Northampton*, whither the Earls of *March* and *Warwick* haſted, and notwithſtanding their many fair pretences gave the King Battel, overthrew his Army, and taking him Priſoner, brought him as it were in Triumph to *London*, and although they held him Priſoner, yet continued their diſſembled kindneſs towards him, with many feigned expreſſions of Obedience and Loyalty.

Upon news of this ſucceſs, the Duke of *York* haſts from *Dublin* in *Ireland*, and pulling off the Mask he had ſo long vailed his deſign with, layed claim in the Parliament then ſitting to the Crown, breaking open the Kings Lodgings, and poſſeſſing himſelf thereof; but the Parlia-

Parliament not approving his rashness, he drew up his Pedigree, in which he proposed himself to be the rightful Heir, which was likewise opposed with many forcible Arguments, yet so powerful was his Faction, that he prevailed to be Proclaimed Heir apparent, and again to enjoy the Title of Protector of *England*, with a grant that *Henry* the Sixth should Reign only during his natural Life, and that then the Crown should devolve on him and his Heirs, as descended of the Masculine Line from *Edward* the Third; but at this time the Queen being in the *North*, gathering forces to release her Husband, would by no means consent to this agreement, which caused *York* to advance in order to oppose her, but her forces consisting of near 18000. and his a far less number, he contrary to the advice of his Council, resolving to give Battel before his Son the Earl of *March* could joyn him, the Battel was fought at *Wakefield*, and therein himself, the Lord *Harington*, Sir *Thomas Nevil* Son to the Earl of *Salisbury*, and almost all his Soldiers were slain; so severe is the Almighty in punishing perjury, and disloyalty to him and his Vice-gerents, Kings Anointed; the Earl of *Salisbury* was taken Prisoner and Beheaded, and his head with the Dukes fixed upon *York* Gates; upon this the Queen and her Army came to *London*, and released

leaſed the King by the overthrow of *Warwick* at St. *Albans*, reſtoring him to his Power and Majeſty, but reſted not long e're the Earl of *March*, Eldeſt Son to the Duke of *York* advanced with a Puiſſant Army, and the Earl of *Warwick* having eſcaped the fight joyned with him, which news made the King and Queen retire into the *North*, to provide againſt the threatning ſtorm, whereupon *Edward* Earl of *March*, without any controul advanced and entered *London*, fearful of a Sack, and there by threats and perſwaſions prevailed with the unſtable multitude to give their Aſſents for his being Crowned King, which Ceremony ended, though againſt all Law and Right he drew forth his Army, and advanced againſt the King, who had gathered great forces which were in chief by the Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and Lord *Clifford*, both Armies conſiſting of 112000. the greateſt Army of *Engliſh* that ever *England* law, who upon the charge being ſounded, began the Fight with great fury near *Ferry-Bridge*, which continued ten hours, and was loſt on the Kings ſide by the overhaſtineſs of the *Northern* Archers, who ſpent all their Arrows at a diſtance, as not being able to diſcern the Enemy, by reaſon the Snow that then fell was driven full in their Eyes: The Nobility that died on

the

the Kings ſide, were the Lords *Scales*, *Willoughby*, *Beaumont*, *Wells*, *Grey*, *Dacres*, *Fitz Hugh*, *Buckingham* and *Clifford*, the two *Baſtards* of *Exceter*, of Knights and Eſquires a great number, and in all on both parts the ſlain were computed 35091. a ſlaughter the like not known in *England* ſince the Conqueſt.

Upon this fatal overthrow King *Henry* hs Son the Prince, and ſeveral great Lords eſcaped into *Scotland*, where they were kindly received, and a Marriage propoſed between the young Prince, and the Lady *Margaret* the *Scotch* King's Daughter, upon which Queen *Margaret* paſſed into *France*, to negotiate her Husbands affairs with the *French* King for new ſupplies.

In the mean while *Edward* is Crowned at *Weſtminſter*, and a Parliament called, wherein King *Henry*, and Prince *Edward* his Son are diſinherited of the Crown and all Regal Authority, upon news of which Queen *Margaret* returns to *Scotland*, having obtained a conſiderable ſupply of men from her Father Duke *Reynold*, Duke of *Anjou*, King of *Naples*, *Jeruſalem* and *Sicily*; having ſuffered much by ſtorm from *Scotland*, ſhe paſſed into *England*, together with her Husband and ſuch *Scotch* forces,

as

as that King aſſiſted her with, and took ſeveral Caſtles in *Northumberland*, ſeveral Loyal *Engliſh* daily reſorting to the Royal Standard, which proceeding greatly alarumed *Edward*, ſo that conſtituting the Lord *Montacute* his Lieutenant General, he furniſhed him with an Army, with which he gave Battel to King *Henry*'s forces near unto *Hexham* where the *Yorkiſts* prevailed, and King *Henry* is obliged again to fly into *Scotland*, from whence ſome time after coming into *England* in diſguiſe, he was taken Priſoner by *Thomas Talbot* in *Cletherworth* in *Lancaſhire*, and from thence brought to *London*, with his Legs bound under the Horſes Belly, (ſo little reſpect had thoſe Varlets, into whoſe hands he fell to afflicted Majeſty) and upon his arrival committed Priſoner to the *Tower*.

*Edward* having King *Henry* in ſafe cuſtody, began to give himſelf over to ſports and Daliances, and above all to bethink himſelf of a Wife, upon which ſeveral were propoſed, as the Lady *Margaret*, Siſter to King *James* of *Scotland*, the Lady *Elizabeth* Siſter and Heir Apparent to *Henry* King of *Caſtile*, the Lady *Bona* Daughter to the Duke of *Savoy*, and Siſter to the *French* Queen,

of which the latter being thought the fitteſt Match; the Earl of *Warwick* was ſent over to negotiate the affair, and proceeded ſo well, that he procured a free conſent of the *French* King, Queen, and the Lady her ſelf; when in the mean while *Edward* had caſt his Eyes upon *Elizabeth Grey* Widdow to Sir *John Grey* ſlain in the Quarrel of King *Henry* at St. *Albans*, and notwithſtanding all the perſwaſions of the Dutcheſs of *York* his Mother, Married her, and made her Queen, which *Warwick* taking as a grievous affront put upon him, from that moment Alienated his Affections from *Edward*, and conſulted how to reſtore King *Henry* to his Crown and Dignity, in order to which, he firſt conſults his two Brothers, *George Nevil* Arch-biſhop of *York*, and *John Nevil* Marqueſs of *Montacute*, the former of which ſoon conſented, but the latter propoſed many delays, whereupon the politick Earl the better to bring his deſigns about, reſolves to bring to his Lurd *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Edwards* Second Brother (whom he knew to be diſcontented with his Brothers Rule) and ſo effectually wrought with Soliciting, that he ſoon found him pliable, and ready to eſpouſe his Intereſt; whereupon the more to ſecure him, he propoſed to him

his

his Eldeſt Daughter in Marriage, with the one half of his Wives Inheritance, which was afterwards conſummated at *Calais*, and in the mean while by the countenance of the Earl, many Commotions were raiſed in *England* to countenance which, and to diſpoſſeſs *Edward* of his Uſurped Crown, (to ſay no worſe) the Duke and Earl prepared for *England*, having firſt eſpouſed his ſecond Daughter to Prince *Edward*, Son to King *Henry*, and then arriving a great conflux of People, haſted to his Banner, ſo well known and dreaded in *England*, being the *White Bear* and *Ragged Staff*, to oppoſe which torrent e're it grew greater *Edward* haſtened, and at *Woolvy* four Miles from *Warwick*, where the Duke and the Earls Hoſt lay, pitched his Tents, and bid the Earl Battel, who undaunted Spirit brooked no ſuch *Bravado* advance and both Armies ſtood Imbattled expecting the dreadful blaſt, but it ſo happened, that the Fight was delayed, and both Armies retire, as if a Peace would undoubtedly inſue, but crafty *Warwick* had other deſigns on foot; for within a while after he ſurprized *Edward* in the midſt of his Army, and took him Priſoner, committing him to the cuſtody of the Archbiſhop of *York*, from whom he ſoon after

eſcaped, which greatly perplexed the Earl; yet he ſo ordered the matter, as not to ſeem in the leaſt to regard it.

*Edward* upon his eſcape fled to *London*, and the Duke and Earl continuing in their ſtation, levied great forces, but upon the Mediation of the Nobility, it was ſo ordered that the Duke and Earl came to *Edward* upon his Letters of ſafe conduct, but *Edward* taxing them with Diſloyalty, and they him with ingratitude, nothing was done but both departed, *Edward* to *Canterbury*, and the other returned to *Warwick*, and from thence ſent their Agents into *Lincolnſhire*, where they dealt with the Commons to take up Arms under the Leading of Sir *Robert Wells*, Son to the Lord *Wells*; but he in revenge of his Fathers Death (whom *Edward* had baſely Beheaded contrary to his promiſe) raſhly ingaged *Edwards* power before *Warwick* could come to his Aid, and by that means loſt the day and his own Life; upon notice of which overthrow, the Duke and Earl betook themſelves again to *Calais*, of which place the latter was Captain, but were denied entrance by *Vawclere* his Lieutenant, and thereupon went to the *French* Court, where they were kindly received, and within

within a while returning into *England*, gathered so huge an Army, that *Edward* was forced to fly the Land, and his Queen to take Sanctuary; whereupon King *Henry* was again restored to his Regal Dignity, and *Edward* with all his adherents Proclaimed Traitors, and in Parliament disinabled from Inheriting the Crown, and it again Intailed on King *Henry*, upon which Heart-breaking news, *Edward* procures forces from the Duke of *Burgundia*, who had Married his Sister, and under pretence of Friendship enters *England*, pretending to no more than his Dutchy of *York*, framing Letters for his safe conduct under the Seal of the Earl of *Northumberland*; but he no sooner entered but surprized that City; whereupon *Warwick* and *Clarence* prepare to drive him thence, but the latter was so wrought with under hand, that he revolted to *Edward*, and endeavored to perswade *Warwick* to do the like, who generously answered to the Messenger, go tell your Duke that I had rather be an Earl, and always like my self, than a false and perjured Duke, and that e're my Oath shall be falsified ( as his apparently is ) I will lay down my Life at my Enemies Foot, which I doubt not but shall be bought very dear, and thereupon Marched toward

*London*, when at St. *Albans* he conſidered what was beſt to be done, and finding that the Sword muſt decide it, he advanced, and at *Barnet* both Armies approached each other, where in the ſpacious Field, the Battle joyn'd on *Eaſter* day with ſuch fury, that the like had not been known, and continued doubtful for a long time, when as the day being overcaſt with miſt hindering the Soldiers ſight, *Warwicks* Battalian took the Stars Imbroidered upon the Earl of *Oxford's* Mens Coats for his Son *Edwards* Body, whereupon they let fly upon their friends, which miſtake cauſed the Earl to leave the fight, his Men crying Treaſon, Treaſon, we are all betrayed, which *Warwick* perceiving, charged with fury upon the Enemy, but entering too far was beaten down and ſlain, though not without performing wonders ſutable to his great Soul, who had been *Englands* Make-King for many years before, with him periſhed his Brother the Marqueſs of *Montacute*, and a great number of ſmaller note, as likewiſe the loſs of the Battle on the ſide of the *Lancaſtrians*.

Son after this overthrow, Queen *Margaret* and Prince *Edward* arrive at *Weymouth*, and

and understanding the loss of the Battle of *Barnet* Field, she went to *Cerne* Abby, whither the *Lancastrian* Nobility that escaped the slaughter came to her, and with comfortable words, put her in hopes of better success, and immediately raised such forces as they could, and joyned them to those they Queen had brought over from *France*, but loth she was that the Prince her Son should hazard himself in the Battle, and urged sundry persons, but was over perswaded by the Lords, whose preparations alarumed *Edward*, so that gathering an Army, he advanced towards them, resolving to hinder the increase of the Queens power, having first committed King *Henry*, and the Archbishop of *York* to the *Tower*, and at *Tewxbury* both Armies met, where after a hot Encounter, by the Treachery of the Lord *Wenlock* the Battle went with *Edward*, which Treachery was rewarded with death, the Duke of *Somerset* the Queens General beating his Brains out with his Battle-Ax.

In this Battle of the *Lancastrian* Nobility, were slain *John* Lord *Summert*, *John Coventry* Earl of *Devonshire*, the Lord *Wenlock* in manner aforesaid, several Knights, and

three thouſand common Soldiers, and on the other ſide not fewer.

Upon this defeat Proclamation was made for the Apprehending Prince *Edward*, who was ſoon taken by that unworthy Knight Sir *Robert Crofts*, and delivered to his moſt Capital Enemy, the Duke of *Somerſet*, and others of Quality having taken Sanctuary, were haled thence and beheaded.

Prince *Edward* not paſſing fourteen years of Age, being brought before *Edward* had aſſumed the Soveraignty, he beheld him with a ſtern Countenance, and demanded how he durſt with Banners diſplayed enter his Realm? to which the young Prince with an undaunted Courage replied, to recover my Fathers Kingdoms, and moſt Rightful Inheritance poſſeſſed by his Father and Grandfather, and immediately from him deſcending to me; how dareſt thou then that art but his Subject, take up Arms againſt thy King?

This Brave and Generous Anſwer, ſo touched King *Edward* to the quick, that he unmanly with his Gauntlet, ſmote him on the Mouth, when at the ſame inſtant the

the more villanous Duke of *Gloceſter*, afterwards Uſurper of the Crown by the name of *Richard* the Third, together with his wicked Accomplices, ſtabbed the Prince to death in *Edwards* preſence, Monſters unworthy of the name of Men, but Heavens vengeance for this and other black crimes overtook the Actors.

The Prince after his being murthered, was Buried in the *Grey-Fryars* at *Tewksbury* without any Ceremony, and now Queen *Margaret*. having taken Sanctuary, was diſcovered and brought Priſoner to the *Tower*, where ſhe continued till her Father with a great Ranſome (to raiſe which he was forced to ſell moſt of his Signeouries to the *French* King) he redeemed her, and now King *Henry* being Priſoner, likewiſe, and the Thorne that made *Edwards* Crown ſit uneaſie, he reſolves to be rid of him, and therefore ſent his Brother, that Crookbacked Monſter in the ſhape of a Man, to diſpatch him, who pretending to diſcourſe about his releaſment, ſtabbed the pious King to the Heart, and eaſed him of this troubleſome Life, though perpetual horrour haunted the Actor of this black deed to his Grave.

After

After this cruel murther committed on the pious King, his Body was for many days expoſed to the view of the People ever bleeding afreſh, which raiſed at once pitty and deteſtation in the Spectators, and then carried by Water to *Cherſie* in *Surry*.

And thus fell this good King, though not unrevenged, for he lived to ſee the miſerable ends of all ſuch as had firſt broached the mutual War againſt him, *viz. Richard* Duke of *York*, the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, and afterward God was not ſlow to revenge his Royal Blood, for within a while the Duke of *Clarence* King *Edwards* Brother was attainted of Treaſon, and privately put to death in the *Tower*, as ſome ſay drowned in a Butt of Malmſey, King *Edward* himſelf continually infeſted with troubles, through his unquiet Reign, and People every where ſuffering through ſtorms, peſtilence, and Loſſes by Sea and Land, after his Deceaſe his two Sons murthered by their unnatural Uncle the Duke of *Gloceſter*, and that Monſter himſelf after a ſhort Uſurpation ſlain in *Boſworth* Field, as in the ſequel ſhall more at large

large be ſhown, and thus I ſhall end with the death of this pious, though unfortunate King, who left no Iſſue, his only Son being murthered as is before recited.

CHAP.

# CHAP. V.

*The Murther of* Edward *the Fifth, and his Brother* Richard *Duke of* York, *by the means of their Uncle the Duke of* Glocester, *his Usurpation and Death, with various Examples of Gods vengeance upon those that were his Assistants in the Regicide.*

*Edward*

*Edward* the Fourth having (though for the moſt part) reigned twenty two years, one Moneth and five days, deceaſed, leaving his Nobility at variance, though at his death they were ſeemingly reconciled, and his two Sons both young, and *Gloceſter* Protector of the Realm, during *Edward* the Elders Minority; but he having before Plotted the Acquirement of the Soveraignty, reſolved to work the deſtruction of his Nephews to his way to the Throne, and therefore confederating with the Duke of *Buckingham*, and other Lords of his Faction, which with gifts and large promiſes he won to his Lure: Whereupon his firſt attempt was to accuſe the Lords of the Queens Blood, with many things thereby to render them odious in the Eyes of the People, and therewith a ſtrong Guard went to meet the young King, who at his Fathers death was at *Ludlow*, under pretence of bringing him up to

*Lon-*

*London* to his Coronation, when indeed he never intended he ſhould wear the Diadem, they having politickly perſwaded the Queen from ſetting any guard about her Son, that ſo they might the eaſier work their purpoſes, and coming to *Northampton* where the Lord *Rivers*, the Queens Brother, and the Lord *Richard* her Son by Sir *John Grey*, lay, they with all ſeeming kindneſs received and imbraced them, and ſeemed to ſtudy nothing more than the advancement of the King, but *Gloceſter*, *Buckingham* and others of the Faction having held a cloſe Conſult moſt part of the Night, the next Morning they locked up the Inn, ſetting a guard of their Servants, whom they had privately ſent for to ſecure it, and others to ſecure the way from *Northampton* to *Stony Stratford* where the King lay, that none ſhould paſs to bear the news of what had happened, under a pretence only that they deſigned to be the firſt that would wait upon the King

King from that Town, but Earl *Rivers* perceiving himſelf as it were a Priſoner, and miſtruſting ſome deſign againſt his Perſon, went boldly to the Dukes, who were in the ſame Inn, and demanded the reaſon of ſuch their proceedings, upon which they began to pick a quarrel with him, ſaying that he endeavoured to ſow diſcord between the King and them to their utter confuſion, ſhould it take effect, but as he was about to excuſe the falſe Accuſation they committed him to Ward, and taking Horſe Rode to *Stony Stratford*, where in the preſence of the young King, they after a feigned ſalutation and ſubmiſſion, picked a quarrel with the Lord *Grey*, the Kings other Brother by the Mothers ſide, ſaying that he the Lord *Rivers* and Lord *Marqueſs* had Conſpired their ruin, and that the *Marqueſs* had taken the Kings Treaſure out of the *Tower*, and fitted out Ships to Sea (which though they alledged as a crime againſt him, yet themſelves knew it was done for

for the good of the Nation, and with the consent of the Council.

These Accusations the King excused, saying, as for his Uncle and his Brother present, he durst ingage they had done nor meant no ill, though the Marques being absent, he could not as yet tell what he might have done, but this availed not, for in the Kings presence they Arrested the Lord *Richard*, Sir *Thomas Vaughan*, and Sir *Richard Hawit*, and brought the King and all his Train back to *Northampton*, which unexpected news coming to the Queens Ear, she immediately with her second Son the Duke of *York* took Sanctuary in *Westminster*, and there in great heavines attended the sequel, and there had the great Seal delivered to her by the Arch-bishop of *York*, which he afterward repenting, sent privately for it again.

In

In the mean while *Glouceſter* uſed many Arguments to perſwade the King and thoſe about him, that all ſhould be well, and ſent a diſh of meat from his own Table to Earl *Rivers* with comfortable, though diſſembling words, but in the end, the Lord *Rivers*, the Lord *Richard*, Sir *Thomas Vaughan* were ſent to divers Priſons, and in concluſion all Beheaded at *Pomfret* by the command of *Glouceſter*, without Proceſs of Law.

The next thing was to ſcandalize the Queen, and to inſinuate with the people, that the Lord aforeſaid intended to kill all of the Blood Royal, to which purpoſe they ſhewed ſeveral pieces of Armour found in their Carriages, ſaying it was deſigned for their deſtruction, which many of the more eaſie ſort believed, though wiſe men knew, that if they had ſo intended, they would have had it on their backs, but at laſt the King was brought to *London*, and joyfully received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and chief Citizens, and thereupon a Council was called to conſult of his Coronation, in which *Glouceſter* ſo cunningly diſſembled his Intentions, that he was made Protector of the Kings Perſon and Realm, and ſo the Lamb was committed to the keeping of the Woolf, and thus having got the King ſafe in the Tower, nothing remained but poſſeſſing himſelf of the young Duke of *York* who was with the Queen,

in Sanctuary, the which (though much contrary to the will of the Queen) he at last obtained, and upon first sight took him in his Armes, and gave him a *Judas* kiss.

Thus having secured himself of the Male Line of the House of *York*, he began to pull off the Vizard that he so long had worn, and began to place and displace the Kings attendants as he thought most advantagious for the carrying on of his design, to all which *Buckingham* was privy, and it was resolved between them, that the Protector should be King, and *Buckingham* upon these following considerations, to assist him to grasp the Crown to his utmost power, *viz.* That *Gloucesters* only Son should Marry his Daughter, and that when he had attained his desire, he should have quiet possession of the Earldome of *Hereford* with other Immunities, and the better to carry on the designe, two Counsels were appointed, one in the *Tower*, and the other in *Bishopsgate-street*, the latter of which was composed of the Protectors own Creatures, amongst whom was one *Catesby* a Lawyer, in whom the Lord *Hastings* Lord Chamberlaine put such confidence, that he doubted not but from him to have frequent Intelligence of all that passed, but he deceived his expectation, and instead of standing by him, gave Council against his Life, by incensing the Protector, that whilst he lived he could not accom-

accomplish his design, which so nettled the Protector, that though he loved the Lord Chamberlain, yet rather than to be baulked in his purpose, he resolved, and the next day in Counsel he found occasion to pick a Quarrel with him upon pretence that the Queen and *Shores* Wife (the late Kings Concubine) had bewitched him, the latter of which the Lord Chamberlaine for the great Love he bore her, seeming to excuse, as indeed she was no ways Guilty, the Protector with a Sign given, in a great Rage gave notice to his men in Harness that he had planted in the next Room, who rushing in in great number, one struck at the Lord *Stanley* with a Battle-Axe, that had he not swiftly stoopt under the Table, had split his Scull, but as it was, it grievously wounded him, then was the Lord *Hastings* Arrested, and within an hour after Beheaded on a Logg in the *Tower*, and all the other Lords disposed of in safe Custody for a time, and to excuse the Fact, a Proclamation was put forth, intimating that the Lord *Stanley* and Lord *Hastings* intended to have Murthered the Protector and Duke of *Buckingham* in Counsel, but few or none believed it, and the better to colour his pretence of being bewitched by *Jane Shore*, he caused her house to be rifled, and her to do open Penance, and the same day the Lord Chamberlaine was beheaded, the Lords of the

Queens Blood were Beheaded at *Pomfret*, not without his Counsel and advice, little suspecting his Life was of equal date with theirs.

The Protector having thus far proceeded, and resolving to go through stitch, procures *Edmund Shore* Knight Lord Mayor of *London* to be of the Counsel, that being privy to his design, he might work the City to his purpose; as likewise procured the said *Shore*'s Brother a Doctor in Divinity, and one *Fryar Pinker* to Preach his Title, and insinuate him in their Sermons into the hearts of the People, in which the former by such prodigious Flattery and Dissimulation proceeded, that being reviled and hated of all men, for very shame and anguish he shortly after died, the latter in the midst of his Sermon so lost his Voice, that he was forc'd to break off in the middle; but this way not prevailing, (though *Glocester* had ordered them to Proclaim his Mother an Adulteress, and that his Brother *Edward* was unlawfully begotten.) *Buckingham*, together with the Mayor, Recorder, and some of the Aldermen, repaired to *Guild-Hall*, where the Duke made a long harangue in praise of the Protector, to all the Citizens assembled; laying open the Cruelties, Lusts, and Tyranny of King *Edward*, vilifying his off-spring, and alleadging them unlawful, by arguing him lawfully Married to the Lady *Elizabeth Lucy*, though upon Tryal

no

no such thing appeared, the Lady denying and disowning any such Marriage. His tedious Speech ended, he expected the loud applause of the people, that they should have cryed, King *Richard*, King *Richard*, but they rather stood amazed in deep silence, not so much as the murmur of a voice being heard, at which the Duke was much perplexed, and signified as much to the Mayor, who told him, he believed the people did not understand him aright, whereupon he again began to repeat what he had before declared, with additions more plain than what he had before delivered, which ended, some of his own men and of *Glouceſters* retinue, as likewise several Apprentices and loose Fellows, who had thrust in amongst the Citizens, cryed, King *Richard*, King *Richard*, and threw up their Caps, whilst the Citizens looked back as amazed at what they meant, but the Duke taking hold of this opportunity, said, *It was a joyful Acclamation, and he rejoyced to see that all as one man had consented that the Protector should be King, and therefore desired them that the next day they would accompany him to wait upon the Protector to see if his Grace would accept of the Regal Diadem, and in the mean while he would acquaint him with their good will towards him.*

In the Morning the Mayor, some of the Aldermen, and several Citizens, but more Appren-

prentices and Serving-men, accompanied the Duke to *Baynards* Castle, where the Protector resided, and being entred the outward Court, they sent in a Message to the Protector, to acquaint him that there were many Eminent persons, as well Nobility as Citizens, had an Important Suit to his Grace, and could impart it to no other, upon which he dissembles fear and unwillingness to speak with them, but after many earnest Intreaties, he came into a Gallery where they might behold him, and from whence he might speak to them, and then the Duke of *Buckingham* in the name of the rest, addressed himself in a speech, intimating, that it was the desire of all the Nobility and Commons of *England*, that he should take upon him the Soveraignty of the Kingdom of *England* and its Apurtenances, which he made strange at, as if he had never known of any such design, and vehemently (though with much dissimulation) argued against it, till the Duke of *Buckingham* told him, that the Nation was resolved to reject the Line of *Edward*, and therefore offered the Crown first to him as Right Heir, and should be sorry his Grace should refuse it, but if he did, they were resolutely bent to Elect some Nobleman King without his consent.

To this the Protector after some recollecting himself, as if he had been to study what to answer,

swer, said, *He was sorry they should reject his Brothers Children, and not suffer them to Rule, but since it was their pleasure, it was not in his power to oppose it, and therefore as next Rightful Heir he accepted of their kind offer, and would study to deserve their kindness, &c.* After he had spoken what he thought convenient, the people shouted, King *Richard*, King *Richard*, (that is the Rabble) but the Graver Citizens stood Mute, and had various discourses amongst themselves what might be the sequel, yet we may well say here ended the young King *Edwards* Reign, which was rather an *Inter Regnum* which from his Fathers Death continued only two Months and 16 days, and in that space he not Crowned.

*Richard* by Tyranny and Usurpation having snatched the Diadem, was Crowned with all Splendor, and caused a Parliament to be called in his name (such was the partial flattery of that Age) many Acts were made which confirm'd him rightful Heir, and to justifie his proceedings, but he siting uneasy in his Usurped Throne, whilst his Nephews were alive, soon plotted the destruction of the Royal Infants, which Heaven past doubt suffered, for the many unjust blood-sheads committed by their Father; nor was he long in finding a fit Instrument for his Hellish purpose, for having in vain tempted Sir *Robert Brakenbury* to Murther the

Innocents, he in his Progress to *Glouceſter*, complained to one of his Pages, ſaying, *Ah! whom ſhall a Man Truſt, thoſe whom I have brought up my ſelf? thoſe that I had thought moſt ſurely to ſerve me, even thoſe fail me at my commandment, and will do nothing*, to which his Page (well underſtanding his meaning) replyed that there was one without that he durſt Ingage his Life would perform his commands (meaning one Sir *James Terril*) which much rejoyced the Uſurper, who going into the Pallace Chamber, found Sir *James* and Sir *Thomas Terril* (both Brothers, though unlike in conditions) in bed together, when calling up Sir *James*, (a Varlet unworthy of Knighthood) he Imparted the matter to him, who never bogled at the horrid Villany, but in hopes of Favour and advancement, conſented to the Impiety, and thereupon obtained the Uſurpers Letter, to the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, to have all the Keys delivered to him for one Night, to perform his pleaſure, which he accordingly received.

But before I proceed to the Tragedy, one thing is worthy of Note in the Young King, who hearing his Uncle had taken upon him the Regency, with a Feeling grief, ſaid to him that gave him notice thereof, *Alaſs, I would my Uncle would let me Enjoy my Life yet, though I looſe my Kingdom and Crown.*

But

But to return, this Monſter having got the Power, diſplaced all the young Kings Servants, and left none about them but one Black *Will*, a Bloody Villain, and when the Night of Murther came, he appointed one *Miles Forreſt* and *John Dighton*, both fleſhed in Murthers from their Youth, the latter of them his Horſe-keeper, to diſpatch the King and his Brother the Duke of *York*, who coming in at Midnight, ſmoothered them to Death with Pillows, laying upon them, till they felt by their ſtillneſs they were dead, and then laying their Naked bodies upon the Bed, called their wicked Maſter to behold the diſmal Spectacle, who cauſed the Bodies to be buried under the Stairs, and a heap of Stones to be layed on them, and then poſted to tell the Uſurper what he had done, who rejoyced at the moſt Execrable Tragedy, yet ordered their Bodies to be removed thence, which as the Writers of moſt credit ſay, were wrapped up in Lead, and put in a Coffin full of holes, and thrown into the *Tower* Ditch; others affirm, that they were thrown into a black deep in the Mouth of the River of *Thames*, but certain it is, they were never afterwards found, but low the juſt Vengeance of Heaven on their Murtherers, and thoſe that contributed to it; Firſt, the Duke of *Buckingham* taking up Armes againſt the Uſurper whom he had raiſed, was diſcomfited,

and

and flying to one *Banister* who was his Tenant, and had been his Servant, a man whom himself had raised from nothing to high esteem, continued with him for a while in the disguise of a Gardener, but Proclamation coming forth, promising the reward of 1000 Marks to any that could apprehend him, the false Wretch (though Gods Judgment was signal therein) delivered him up, and within a few days after he was beheaded: *Forrest* rotted piece-meal, and died in great Torment: *Dighton* lived miserably at *Calais* dying in the Streets; and *Tyrril* after he had confessed the Murther, was beheaded for Treason on *Tower-hill*, in the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, the Usurper during his short Reign, which lasted but three years, was continually terrified with frightful Visions of Devils, that seemed to tear and hale him in pieces, his evil Genius still haunting him, till at last he was slain in the Battle of *Bosworth-field*, and his Body carryed naked before a Horseman, being made a sport and scoffing to all that beheld it, and lay to publick view in *Leicester*, and then obscurely Buried; and to conclude, his name grew so odious, that the White Bore which was his device, was every where torn down, the Executions during his Reign were many; the Afflictions of the Land by Dearths and Inundations Excessive, so that few or none lamented his Fall, who

had Murthered two Kings, and two Princes of the Blood Royal, their immediate Heirs and Successors.

Nor died King *Edward* the Sixth, that pious Prince and Phœnix of the World, without great suspition of being Poysoned, for the Earl of *Northumberland* by his Stratagems, and the assistance of the Lords of his Faction, having procured the Death of the Kings two Uncles, the Lord Admiral, and Lord Protector, for the Death of the last of which the King falling into a deep Melancholy, and then sickening, he so dealt with him, as to disinherit his Sisters, the Lady *Mary* and Lady *Elizabeth*, and to settle the Crown by Will upon his Cousen the Lady *Jane Gray*, Daughter to the Earl of *Suffolk*, whom he had caused to be Married to his 4th Son the Lord *Guilford Dudley*, thereby to Entail the Crown to his Posterity, and then (as he thought) to Seal what he had done, he removed the Kings Phisitians, and set a Woman who undertook to Cure him, who either through Ignorance, or rather as many imagine, to compleat the Hellish purpose, brought him to that pass, that his Phisitians being again called to him, durst not give their Advice, but went away shaking their heads, with Tears in their Eyes, and shortly after that Pattern of true Piety and Vertue left this Life, when after his Death his Body was found swelled at a Monstrous

ſtrous rate, and ſo diverſly coloured, that moſt whiſpered it, that he was Poyſoned, as did many Learned Phiſitians, but durſt not ſpeak their minds freely, yet *Northumberlands* project laſted not, for himſelf, his Son, and the Pious and Innocent Lady *Jane*, as likewiſe the Duke of *Suffolk* her Father, all loſt their Heads in the Reign of Queen *Mary*.

Nor did Heavens Juſtice ſeem ſlow upon the heads of thoſe *Scotch* Monſters who ſlew their King, *viz.* *James* the Fifth, ſtiling themſelves the Miniſtry of *Scotland*, for the chief Actor was Burnt, together with all or moſt part of his Family, by his Houſe accidentally firing in the Night, and others his wicked accomplices, who durſt ſtretch out their hands againſt Majeſty, were forced to fly and die miſerable Exiles, whilſt the Land Groaned under civil Diſſentions, Famine, Mortal Sickneſs, and the like.

But having proceeded thus far, I ſhall make a ſtep over into *France*, and there take a view of the untimely Ends, and Barbarous Murther of two of their late Kings.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VI.

*A Relation of the Murther of* Henry *the Third, the* French *King, by* James Clement *a Jacobin, and how Gods Vengeance overtook the Murtherer; as likewise fell heavy upon the whole Kingdom.*

KING *Henry* the Third of *France*, Third Son to *Henry* the Second, after the Death of his Father and two Brothers, *Francis* and *Charles*, (in the latter of whose Reign, by his special Command, happened the Bloody Massacree of the Protestants all over *France*) succeeded to the Crown of *France*, and was Crowned with great Solemnity, but sate not long in his Throne, e're the *Guises* Faction began to give him disturbance, and under combination of League against him, take up Armes, whereupon many Battles were Fought, and what they most alledged, was his favouring the Protestants, and to such a height the Duke of *Guise* pushed the Discontent, for the hate he bore to the *Huguenots*, (as the Protestants were termed) himself having been the Perswader to the former Massacres, that the King was forced in secret wise to fly *Paris*, and for refuge, betake himself to his Army, whereupon

upon he sent for the King of *Navarre*, (afterwards King of *France*, whose Tragedy we shall next relate) to his assistance, who joyning Forces, fought many Battels with the Leaguers, but finding them the more obstinate, and that the Duke of *Guise* sought to deprive him of his Crown, it was so resented by some of the Kings Servants, that they set upon the Duke in the Castle of *Chartres*, and forcing their Entrance, killed him and his Brother the Cardinal, which was no doubt a signal Judgment for the many Thousand Innocents that by his advice were Massacred.

Upon this the Leaguers prevailed with Pope *Sixtus* the fifth (willing enough of himself) to excommunicate the King, and every where excite his Ruffians to Assassinate him, promising for their encouragement great Rewards on Earth, and greater in Heaven, but the King was still invironed with such Trusty Friends, that the Popes Hellish design was for a while Frustrated, though no way that carryed the Face of a Probability was left unattempted.

The Leaguers growing still more Furious having made the Duke of *Mayne*, the Duke of *Guise* and others their head, therefore to nip them in the bud, the two Kings advanced with their Armys, and sate down before the great City of *Paris*, the chief Seat of the Leaguers, and made Sundry Assaults, in order to win it, but

but did not so soon prevail, but that one of the Popes Hellish Instruments, prevailed against the Kings Life, the manner thus. One *James Clement* a Jacobin Monk, having been tampered withall and moulded in private, to Enterprize so great a wickedness, he in the Assembly of his Convent, declares his Resolution to kill the King, for which resolution he is caressed, called, *Saviour of his Country*, applauded and promised Mountains in this World, if he overlived the Act; and if he miscarry to be assured of Saintship to pass immediately to Heaven, without calling at Purgatory, to have shrines and Altars erected in memorial of the (as they wickedly and falsly termed it) Pious, Religious and Holy undertaking, which so Transported the Novice, that he thought himself already capering above the Clouds, and thought every moment a day till he had put his wicked design in practice; wherefore, either to make him the more venterous, or that themselves did think it more expedient, they carryed him to the High-Altar, prayed over him, (O wickedness beyond Degree) that God would Strengthen his Arm to give a sure Blow, and thereupon delivered him a Dagger, wrapped up in the Relict of a Saint, as they called it, and the better to compleat the Impostor, added to all their wickedness, by dipping the point of it in con-

secrated

secrated Wine of the Sacrament, and then dismissed him with what they called Blessings, but indeed such monstrous Impiety, that to the everlasting Infamy of the Romish-church let it stand Recorded.

This deceived wretch full Fraught as he imagined with Honour in this World, and happiness in the other, Arrives at the Kings Camp at St. *Cloe*, and pretended an Embassy from the Leaguers to the King, which he was charged to deliver to no Person but himself, and so by feigned pretences, had admittance, when putting his hand into his Sleeve, as though he would draw out a Letter, with the before mentioned Dagger smote him in the Belly, the King wrested the Dagger from him wounded him on the Head, which Struggling, made such a noise, that the Guards coming hastily in, and seeing the King wounded, stayed not to Inquire into the manner, but with their Swords cut the miserable wretch to pieces, and sent him by that means to his proper place, from whence not all the Papal Authority, nor Masses of a Thousand years can deliver him.

The next Morning the King Died of his Wounds, leaving the King of *Navarr* his Kingdom and Army, who succeeded him by the name of *Henry* the fourth, and soon after avenged the Death of his Predecessor, by Besieging *Paris* the chief residence of the Leaguers,

guers, who greatly rejoyced for the Death of the King, reduced it to ſuch extremity by Famine, no filthy thing was left uneaten, and yet 6 or 7000 Dyed with Hunger and Peſtilence.

The Pope hearing of the Kings Death, much Applauded the Murtherer, cauſed his Statute to be ſet up, and gave him a red Letter in the Callender, ſaying, he was worthy of praiſe, for he Stabbed not the Picture of a King, but the King of *France*, in the mid'ſt of his Army, and the beſt word he could afford the King was a Favourer of Heretiçks, and an unfortunate Prince, but his joy laſted not long, for he ſoon after Died miſerably, and thus much for the fall of this great King.

## CHAP. VII.

*The Relation of the Murther of King* Henry *the Fourth of* France, *commonly called* Henry *the Great, by* Francis Ravillack, *what Prodigies Fore-run it, and the Universallity of the Conspiracy, with Gods vengeance on the Barbarous Actors and Contrivers, &c.*

HEnry the IV. Son to *Anthony* of *Burbon*, by his Wife the only Daughter, and Heir of *Henry D' Albert*, King of *Navarr*, after his Grandfather, Father and Mothers Decease, Injoyed that Kingdom, and as you have heard, being next Prince of the blood, he was rightful King of *France*, after the Decease of *Henry* the III. and carryed on the War against the Leaguers, till he had obtained the absolute Soveraignty, joyning both Kingdoms.

Many were the Plots layed against his Life, as that Massacre in *Paris*, whither he resorted to Solemnize his Marriage with *Margaret* Sister to King *Charles* the IX. where amongst other Slaughters of his deareſt Friends, it was debated whither he and the Young Prince of *Conde* should be Murthered, and carryed on the contrary, only by the perswasions of one Duke, yet the next Morning they were brought forth

forth into an outward Court, where whole Piles of Dead lay, and put to their choice by the King, either to chuſe Death or the Maſs, (they being both Proteſtants) of which at that time they thought it convenient to chuſe the latter, but ſoon found means to eſcape, and Renounce thoſe Errors; another attempt was made againſt his Life after the reduction of *Paris* at *Melun*, by one *Peter Barrier* a Souldier, who was hired to have Stabbed him, at the advantage of his paſſing a Corner, but being detected, had his hand firſt burnt, holding the Knife with which the Execution was intended in it, the mean while and afterwards had his Fleſh pulled off with hot Pincers; A third open attempt was by one *John Caſtle* a Merchants Son in *Paris*, and a pupill of the Jeſuits own bringing up, and paſt doubt Inſtructing, he not being above 18 years of Age, thruſt himſelf into the Kings preſence, and being about to ſtrike him into the Belly was prevented by the Kings Stooping to return a Salute to one of his Nobles, yet it ſtruck him through the Lip and ſtruck one of his Teeth out, whereupon the party was apprehended, and confeſſed the Fact, glorying in what he had done, and maintained he ought to do it, and that he ſhould offer up a Sacrifice acceptable to God, by taking out of the World a Prince Relapſed, and Excommunicated, not

did he seem much to Regard his Torments; when his Hand was Burnt, his Flesh plucked off with hot pincers, and lastly as he justly deserved had his Limbs torn off with Wild Horses, which making it plainly appear that his Patrons the Jesuits had perswaded him to that wickedness, and promised him Salvation for his Reward, whereupon his Father was Banished, his House demollished, and a Piramid set in his place; and secondly by a Decree of Parliament the whole Society of Jesuits were expelled out of *France*, but by their shews of Piety and Sincerity, so Wrought with the Kings Favorites, and they with him on their behalf, that that Decree was repealed, and they again restored to the Destruction of the Kings Life, as most imagine.

The next that attempted his Life was one that was or at least pretended himself a Natural, who finding opportunity run at him with a Knife; whereupon the Guard would have Killed him, but the King forbid it, and he (being asked the reason) said, *He was King of all the World, and that Henry kept France from him*, whereupon the King out of meer compassion ordered him to be released.

And now *France* Flourishing under this great and Glorious Prince, whose good Conduct had Reduced it to so happy an Estate, that the like for some Ages past had not been,

he thought to have reſted, but ſuch was the Implacable Mallice of his Adverſaries, that they watched all opportunities to deprive him of Life, to whom next Heaven they owed their happyneſs, nor did they deſiſt till they had brought about their wicked purpoſes, the manner and opportunity given thus.

The King having Married *Mary D' Medicis* Daughter to *Frances*, and Neice to *Ferdinand* Dukes of *Florence*, upon the Divorce of *Margaret*, Siſter to the three late Kings of *France*, She was Impatient till ſhe was Inſtalled, and although the King had other purpoſes of more urgency which required his leaving of *Paris*, yet was he prevailed with to ſtay, though many things Prognoſticated ill events, as the Raining Blood in divers places, Monſters-Born, Earthquakes, and Airy Fantoms happening and appearing, and ſeveral Predictions that the King ſhould not out-live that Year, that he ſhould Dye in *Paris*, a ſuddain and violent Death, and in his Coach, the which he (though he was not over credulous on ſuch occaſions) began to hearken to it, and was heard to ſay that he muſt be gone from that City or his Enemies would Kill him; nay, ſo ſure were they of his Deſtruction, that a Month before his being Aſſaſſinated Papers were found Printed in *Spain* and *Italy* that he was Dead, and eight days before a Courrier paſſed through

*Laige*, saying, *He went to give the Princes of* Germany *notice of his Death.*

The Villain Incited to be the Executioner, (with large promises of Earthly Treasure and Joys Everlasting) hardens himself to perpetrate the Execrable wickedness, having Lingered about *Paris* a long time for that purpose, he being an Ill down looke Rascal who had formerly quitted his Order, and became a Solicitor of Ecclesiastical affairs, the day after the Instalment, the King, Intending to leave *Paris*, the next day the King going in his Coach from the *Lauure* to the *Arsenal*, and to see all things provided for the Queens Entrance, having in the Coach with him the Dukes of *Espernon* and *Monthason*, the Marshals of *Lavardine*, *Rocquelavar*, *La Force*, *Mirebeau*, and *Lian Cour* chief Esquires, when Entering *Iron-Mongers Street*, through the narrow passage by St. *Innocents* Church, a Cart Laden with Wine was overthrown, as most imagine, for the purpose, which caused the Coach to stop, and whilst his Guard of Partizans passed through the Church-yard, this Villain (who had all the while followed the Coach) set one Foot against the Stall and the other upon the spoke of the Wheel, and with a long Knife struck the King into the Breast beneath the Heart, at which the King cryed I am Wounded, yet the Hellhound redoubled

his force with a second Blow, which struck him to the Heart, of which he Dyed, without fetching so much as a Sigh, and again a third stroke which the Duke *D' Monthazon* received on his Sleeve, and although it was supposed the Murtherer might have escaped, yet so heightened was he in his wickedness, that he never Stirred from the place, neither hid his Bloody Knife, but rather Gloried in what he had done, and being taken; he was adjudged by the Chamber of the Assemblies to be drawn to the Grave with four Horses, and to have the Flesh pulled off from his Arms, Breasts, and Thighs with Burning Pincers, and then Torn to peices, which Sentence was put in Execution, without his Testifying the least Emotion of Grief or Fear, for such strange Torments, so that it was Evident that he had been made believe that Paricid was Merritorious, and that if he Dyed, he Dye a Martyr, being Inchanted with a false assurance of great things, though for his Horrid Treason and Barbarous Assassination he met with his just Reward.

All *France* at the Death of this King were amazed and in Tears, unless his Enemies who secretly rejoyced, thinking to gain their purposes, but were deceived most of them, being wasted and destroyed in the Wars that were in the Minority of his Children; and thus fell

this great King, yet e're I conclude, one thing is Remarkable, when he was opened, the Jesuits got his Heart, which they so long had desired, and carryed it to their Church *De La Fleck*, under pretence of Burying it there, his Body was Buryed in St. *Dennis*, whither a little before the Body of his Prodeceſſor *Henry* the III. had been brought from the Church of St. *Cornillie*. And leaving *France*, I ſhall Return to *England*, there to give the Reader a Sight of one of the blackeſt Trajedies that ever the World has known, a Murther without Preſident or Parrallel, even the Murther of the Sacred Martyr *Charles* the Firſt, of ever Bleſſed Memory, which take as followeth, to the Eternal Infamy of the Regicids.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VIII.

*The Dismal Relation of the most Inhuman and Barbarous Murther of* CHARLES *the First, King of* Great Brittain, France *and* Ireland, *and of Gods extraordinary Judgments, and speedy Vengeance on the Monsterous Regicides and principal Agents and Abettors in his most deplorable Death.*

KING *CHARLES* the First of ever Blessed Memory, Son to the Renowned King *James*, first sole Monarch of Great *Brittains* Empire, and his Vertuous Consort *Anne*, Sister to *Christianus* King of *Denmark*, was Born at *Dunfermel* in *Scotland* on the 19 of *November* 1600, and when *Englands* bright Star, the Glorious Queen *Elizabeth* Set, he with his Royal Father, the undoubted Heir of these Dominions, came to *London*, and continued with great Applause, attracting in his Infancy the Eyes and Hearts of the Nation to gaze upon his comely person, and much admire his Vertues, promising such a Blessing to *England* that indeed it was not worthy of, he being sole Heir to the Crown by the Death of Prince *Henry*, who died at St. *James's*, *Anno* 1625, succeeded to the Crown, having before his

his Fathers Death contracted Marriage with the Vertuous and moſt Renowned Princeſs *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to *Henry* the IV. of *France*, and Siſter to *Lewis* the then Reigning King, and at firſt ſuch was the Univerſal Joy, that not a Cloud of Diſcontent appeared upon the Brow of any, but ſuch is the Malice of the Powers of Darkneſs to hinder the progreſs of the Goſpel (which in his Pious Reign, whilſt he abſolutely weiled the Sword of Juſtice, ſpread ſo wide, that the like no Age had parallel'd) was not wanting to raiſe ſuch Peſtilential Whirlwinds of Diſcontent, or rather Treaſonable Intentions, as overturned all order and Government, bedewing *Albions* Surface with Blood; and laſtly, with that more valuable then Ten thouſand vulgar lives, and to accompliſh it, the Monſters his Agents a while ſought by underhand means, but at laſt finding the Rabble moulded for their purpoſe they appeared bare faced, and inveighed againſt his Favourites, and firſt of all the Duke of *Buckingham*, who at length was Murthered by one *Felton* baſely and treacherouſly at *Portſmouth*, for which the Murtherer was deſervedly hanged in Chains: The next thing was to object againſt the Legality of Ship-Money, though Twelve of the Judges were of opinion that the Land being in danger of an Invaſion, the King at any time (with the advice of his Counſel)

Counſel) might leavy Money to defend it without intrenching upon Priviledge of Parliament, for indeed if ſuch a thing might not be, the Nation might be over-run with a Forreigne Enemy before money in a Parliamentary way could be raiſed to defend it, yet theſe were but ſlight Cavels for what happened afterward, for they openly encouraged the *Scots* to Rebel, and act ſuch Inſolencies, that the like happened not in that Kingdom before in the age of Man, Sacrileage and Murther being counted Trifles, and although they in Parliament denyed the King any ſupply for his urgent occaſions, yet for their dear Rebel Bretheren of *Scotland* in recompence for the miſchief they had done in Church and State, they voated them 100000 pounds, and to ſhew themſelves better than their words, ſoon after added 200000 more, and then fell to Impeach the noble Earl of *Strafford* of High-Treaſon, as many believed upon no other account then that he was the Kings Favourite, and ſo far proceeded in their pernicious Deſigns, by raiſing Tumults with Clubs and Stalves to aſſault the Kings Pallace, crying out, *Juſtice againſt the Earl, and no Biſhops*, that the King (though not without the Earls conſent) thinking to appeaſe thoſe Blood thirſty Wretches, after his Attaindure, Signed a Bill for his Execution, which on the 12 of *May* 1641, was Executed on *Tower-Hill*, his

Majeſty

Majesty being greatly averse to that Fatal Trajedy, and at the same time (O the Indulgence of this Blessed Prince) Signed another Bill for the Houses siting, till they should consent to be dissolved, which they turned to his destruction, for having got the Millitia into their Hands, they Armed against him, and to them joyned such Rake-Hells as they could scrape together, of all Religions, as *Anabaptists, Independants, Quakers, Presbyters, Brownists, Ranters, Adamittes, Socinians,* and what not, all fit Instruments of Hells, to hew down the Ceeder of Monarchy, and Imbrew the Earth with Blood of her Sons.

Upon this and many other affronts, the King sets up his Standard at *Nottingham*, after his having been denyed entrance into *Hull* by the disloyal Knight Sir *John Hotham*, who had a Reward for his Treason, the just Judgment of God soon overtook him, for both he and his Son were soon after Beheaded, by their Rebellious Masters Command, *viz.* The Parliament, for to please whom, he had manifestly broken his Oath to his Prince.

And now all being in a Combustion, and no likelyhood of deciding matters, but by the Sword, (though nothing was wanting on his Majesties part that might conduce to a Peace and happy Reconcilliation) many dreadful Battels were Fought, wherein the success was

various

various till moſt of the Flower of the *Engliſh* Nobillity were Loſt, and the King left deſtitute of Mony, and other ſuch neceſſaries, as are Rightfully termed the Sinns of War, Fortune, who rightfully is painted Blind, turned the Scale of Victory and ſucceſs, till no conſiderable place of Strength but *Oxford* was left him, where finding no conceſſions, would mollifie the Flinty temper of his implacable Enemies; he after ſome conſultation with his Council, reſolved (rather than to hazard being obliged to ſuch hard conditions as a cloſe Seige might extort) to Fly to the *Scotch* Army who were in the Parliaments pay, and from ſome of whoſe perfidious chief he had received ſeveral kind Invitations, which he effected in the diſguiſe of a Serving-Man, and found it Incamped at *South-well*, where he was firſt kindly entertained with promiſe of Protection, but Treacherous Villains as they were (and be it a Brand to their Poſterity for ever) rather then looſe their Arrears due from the Parliament, they delivered up their lawful Soveraign the beſt of Kings to the diſpoſe of his mercileſs Enemies, but Heavens vengeance delayed not to ſuch perfidious dealing, for ſoon after all *Scotland* was put into a Bloody Sweat by the Uſurper.

The King being in the Hands of his Enemies was Impriſoned at *Holmby*, where having ſtay-

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ed some time, he was taken thence by Colonel *Joyce* and carryed to *Childersly*, thence to *Newark*, and so by several Stages till he came to *Hampton-Court*, where a Treaty was propoſed, though nothing leſs intended, for at that very time the Tub-thumpers, fearing if the King ſhould be reſtored, they ſhould looſe their canting Trade, bauled out nothing but Death and deſolation, ſaying, *Not words, but the Sword, ſhall end the Controverſie*; and placing a hundred Bugbears before the Peoples Eyes to render them averſe to any compliance, but there cant availed not, for ſuch was the Gracious conceſſions of this good King, that they were highly approved of by many, and therefore *Cromwell* and his Faction fearing it ſhould come to perfection, layed a Plot to fright the King from *Hampton-Court*, by poſſeſſing him under pretence of Friendſhip that there was a deſign againſt his Life, which was ſo Hypocritically demonſtrated to him by Collonel *Whaly*, that the King leaving Letters behind him to ſignifie the cauſe of his departure, he in the Company and by the advice of Mr. *Aſhburnham* and others, departed about midnight, none endeavouring to Impeach his paſſage, the Plot being before hand ſo layed, and in the end came into the Iſle of *Wight*, of which Collonel *Hammond* was made Governour, who being Brother to his Majeſties

Chaplain, he thought he might the better confide in him, but as disloyal as he was he proved perfidious to his distressed Majesty, for upon the Parliaments publishing their Order, to make it Treason for any that concealed his Person, he secured him, and sent them notice thereof.

Upon this the King Writes to the Parliament, giving them more fully to understand the reasons of his departure, and that he was still desirous that the Treaty of Peace might be continued, and that he would consent to any thing that in Honour and conscience he might do, so that after many messages had passed, the Treaty was renewed, wherein the Kings extraordinary Wisdom appeared, and his Princely Goodness so far condescending for the sake of Peace, that his concessions were by the Rebels themselves Voted satisfactory, which the Arch-Traytor *Cromwell*, perceiving and finding that such a conclusion would hinder him from aspiring, he Plotted with the Factious Army Officers to marr the whole proceedings, by new modelling the Parliament, and turning out such as were Inclinable to accord with his Majesty, whereupon placing Guards about the Parliament-House, after some conference with the Speaker, *Pride* and *Hewson* sent in a Paper to the House of Commons, Requiring the Impeached

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Members and Major-General *Brown* (as Guilty of calling in *Hammilton*, a Forged pretence to pick a Quarrel) might be secured and brought to Justice, and that the ninety and odd Members that refused to Vote against the *Scotch* Ingagement, and all that Voted for recalling the four Votes of non Addresses to his Majesty, and for a Personal Treaty, and acquiescing Votes in his Majesties answer should be immediately suspended the House, and that those that had done no such things should draw up their Protestations in Writing, *&c.* a brave way of making and unmaking Parliaments, but the Paper being thrown out of the House with detestation, whereupon all the Guards advanced, and a strong Guard set at the House Door, where Sir *Harard* *Waller* and the Collonels, *Pride* and *Hewson*, lying purdue violently seized upon several Knights and Burgesses as they came out; others they decoyed out under Sleeveless pretences, and in the end seized upon, debarred of Entrance, and caused to decline coming no less then 200 forty one, all which number were secured and kept Prisoners, *Hugh Peters* being their Keeper, who protesting against this force and Insolency, done upon and against the Houses and priviledges of Parliament were released (all except Major-General *Brown*, who was kept Prisoner at St. *James's*) *Ireton* bidding them at

their

their departure look to it, and see they Acted nothing against the present Parliament or Army.

Thus all things being brought and fitted to their purpose, the King is taken from the Isle of *Wight* and carried to *Hurst* Castle, a place very incommodious both for health and necessaries it standing in the Sea, and no fresh water being to be had within three Miles, from whence *Harrison* conveyed him to *Winchester*, and so by several Journies to St. *James's*, that insolent Traytor riding in the Coach with him, and giving order to his Souldiers to beat such as prest sed near, either to see him, or compassionate his Sufferings.

And now these Monsters resolving the Kings Death, to make way for their greatness, the offalls or fragments of a Parliament make an Ordinance, whereby they took away and disanulled the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and at the same time the Council of War forbid any State to be used towards his Majesty, whose attendants were for the most part discharged, and to compleat their Villanies, and to appear in their proper colours, an Ordinance was brought into the Commons House by *Scot* for the Tryal of the King, so monsterous and wicked a propofal that no Age e're paralell'd, which after some debate was approved of, and sent to the Lords House, who

caſt it out with deteſtation, which ſo nettled them, that they preſently paſſed a Vote, aſſerting the Supream power to lie in the Commons, and that whatſoever is Enacted or declared for Law by the Houſe of Commons in Parliament, hath the force of Law, which paſſed without a Negative Voice, ſo that it plainly appeared at whoſe beck they were.

And upon theſe Votes they made the Neſt, wherein they hatched the Monſter, called *An Act for the Tryal the King, &c.* which the 9th of *January* 1648 was Proclaimed in *Weſtminſter-Hall* by Serjeant *Danby*, by the Beat of Drum, and ſound of Trumpet, and notice given that the Commiſſioners of the pretended High-Court of Juſtice, were to ſit the next day, and that all thoſe that had any thing to ſay againſt *Charles Stuart* King of *England*, might be heard; The like was done in *Cheapſide* and at the *Royal-Exchange*.

And thus they Proclaimed their Wickedneſs aloud, the which however Maſqued with ſpecious pretences, and was then heard by moſt with Horror and amazement. The Bloody Villains that durſt ſit to Judge their Lawful King, were as followeth, whoſe Name and Memory are hateful to all Mankind.

*Oliver Cromwell*, that Monſter in Nature, *Henry Ireton*, *John Bradſhaw* Preſident and ſcandal to the Long-Robe, who a little before had

taken

taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, but such Monsters no Oaths can bind, *Thomas Harrison* a Butchers Son at *New-Castle* Underline in *Staffordshire*, *John Carew*, *John Cook* Solicitor to the Court, *Hugh Peters*, that Scandal to the Clergy, and Factious Bell-weather, *Thomas Scot* a Brewers Clark, *Gregory Clement* a broken Merchant, *Adrian Scroop*, the Stain of his Family, *John Jones* a Serving-man, *Francis Hacker*, *Daniel Axtil* a mean Shop-Keeper in *Bedfordshire*, *Colonel Okey* once a Stoaker in a Brew-House, *Miles Corbet*, *John Barkstead*, a Lorry Goldsmith in the *Strand*, *Thomas Pride* sometimes a Dray-man, *Isaac Ewer*, *Thomas* Lord *Grey* of *Grooby* (O Scandal and Shame of his Family) Sir *John Danvers*, Brother to the Loyal Earl of *Danby*, Sir *Thomas Malevverer*, Sir *John Boucher* a troublesome Independant, Colonel *Purefoy* Governour of *Coventry*, *John Blackstone* a Shopkeeper in *Newcastle*, Sir *William Constable* Governour of *Gloucester*, *Richard Deane* General at Sea, *Francis Allen* a Broken Goldsmith, *Peter* the *Pelham* Governour of *Hull*, *John Moor*, *John Alburey*, not long before a private Souldier, but to fit him for this Villany, made a Colonel, *Humphry Edwards* a Member of the long Parliament, Sir *Gregory Norton*, a Pensioner to the King, but now bought off to make one in the Execrable Villany, *John Ven* a broaken Silk-

man, *Thomas Andrews* a Linnen-Draper, *Anthony Stapely* Governour of *Chichester*, *Thomas Horton* of mean and obscure Birth, *John Fry* a Country Farmer, and an *Arian* Heretick, *Thomas Hammond* Prince *Henry's* Physitians Son, *Isaac Pennington*, twice Lord-Mayor of *London*, twice Broke, and a lasting Dishonour to the City, *Simon Meyen* a recruit to the Long Parliament, Sir *Hardress Waller* a poor Knight, though after Inriched by the Spoils of his Majesty, *William Heveningham*, *Henry Martin* a Lude and vicious Person, and consequently the fitter for so wicked a purpose, *Owen Rowe* a Silkman, *Augustine Garland* a petty Fogger, *Henry Smith* one of the Six Clarks in Chancery, *Robert Tichbourn* a Linnen-Draper, also Lord-Mayor of *London*, *George Fleetwood*, *James Temple*, *Thomas Wait* of obscure Birth, *Peter Temple* a Linnen-Draper, *Robert Lilburn* Brother to *John Lilburn* the troubler of *Israel*, *Gilbert Millington* Chairman to the Committee for Plundering the Clergy, *Vincent Potter* of obscure Birth, *John Downs*, *Thomas Wogan*, *John Lisby*, *William Say*, *Valentine Walton*, Brother in Law to *Cromwell*, *Edward Whaly*, a Woollen-Draper, *Edmund Ludlow* Son of a Traytor, Sir *Michael Livesey*, a poor Knight of *Kent*, *John Hewson*, first a Cobler, then a Shoomaker, *William Goff* a Salters Apprentice, who run away from his Master, and betook

him

him to the Army, *Cornelius Holland* a Serving-man, *Thomas Challenor* by ſome Reputed a Jeſuit, *William Cawley* a Brewer, *Nicholas Love*, Son to Doctor *Love* of *Wincheſter*, *John Dixwel* a Recruit to the Long Parliament, *Daniel Blagrave*, *Daniel Broughton*, *Edward Denby* *John Hutchiſon*, *Francis Loſſely*, Lord *Munſon*, *James Challenor*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, *Robert Wallop*, *James Harrington*, and *John Philips*.

Theſe were the pack of Hellhounds that were thought moſt fit to hunt after Royal-Blood, as Indeed they were, for ſuch Monſters never Breathed before on Britiſh-Soil.

Matters being brought to this paſs, on the 20 of *January* 1648. *Bradſhaw* the Preſident with about 70 of the aforeſaid pack, Guarded by Partizans, came into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and ſate down in the Court, whither the King was brought by Collonel *Thomlinſon*, and placed at the Bar by the Serjeant at Arms, where a Crimſon-Chair was ſet, in which he ſate down without moving his Hat, or Regarding the Monſters, yet the Preſident ſtood up and declared why he was brought thither, laying many Notorious Falſities to his charge, and was ſeconded by Solicitor *Cook*, but the King not to Impair his Kingly Character, abſolutely denyed the Juriſdiction of the Court, and ſo Learnedly oppoſed the Illiterate Rout, with Stupendious Arguments, that they were beat-

en from all Defences, and nothing to say but that they were well satisfied in their Power, and that it was not for him to dispute their Jurisdiction, (as indeed it availed not, for past doubt they Right or wrong had before-hand determined his Destruction) and yet they convened his Majesty before them the day following, and the next day, as also on the 23 and still pressed him to answer the charge and own the Jurisdiction of the Court, without permitting him (though he earnestly desired it) to give his reasons why he refused it, nor to plead for the Liberty of his Subjects, which most of all he insisted on; but Adjourned the Court to the 27 when notwithstanding the Kings Learned Arguments and perswasions, which they impatiently heard, they passed Judgment upon him, which after a long repetition of what had passed during the Tryal, concluded in the words.

*For all which Treasons and Crimes this Court doth adjudge that he (meaning the King) as a* Tyrant, Traytor, Murtherer *and* Publick Enemy, *shall be put to Death by severing his Head from his Body*, after which *Bradshaw* declared, *It was the Act and Resolution of the whole Court*.

And thus they layed to his charge things that he knew not, nor could be possible Guilty of, for Kings are accountable to none but God, nor

nor can any man of Sence Imagine that Treason can be committed against a Subject, by his Prince, no Law allowing that it can descend, but it must ever ascend.

Yet to the amazement of all Nations, having carryed on their Villany to this height, they proceeded further, for on the 29 of *January* a Warrant was directed under the Hands of *John Bradshaw*, *Thomas* Lord *Grey* of *Grooby* and *Oliver Cromwell*, to *Francis Hacker*, Collonel *Hunks*, and Lieutenant Collonel *Phray*, for the Execution of their wicked Sentence, the place appointed for the Tragedy being before *Whitehall*; and the next day between the hours of ten in the Morning and five in the Afternoon, to compleat the great wickedness, But to amuse the People that every where detested against their Diabollical proceedings, and to prevent any attempt that might be made, to rescue his Majesty, they caused it to be Rumoured that they would respite the Execution; yet on the Fatal 30 of *January* in the Year aforesaid, the Commissioners met, and ordered four or five of their Canting Tub-Preachers to attend upon his Majesty at St. *James's*, but he refused to have any conference with those Varlets.

In the Morning before his Majesty was brought thence, Dr. *Juxon* Bishop of *London*, officiated, and read Divine Service, when as the

Second Leſſon appointed to be Read for that day, by the Church Calender, happened to be the 27 Chap. of St. *Matthew*, being the Hiſtory of our Saviours paſſion, which cauſed his Majeſty to Thank the Doctor, for chuſing ſo fit a place of Scripture, but being given to underſtand that it fell in courſe, he was highly Animated, then his Majeſty received the Sacrament, after which and ſome other Devotions ended, he was conveyed to *Whitehall* through the Park, by a Regiment of Foot, but about his Perſon were a private Guard of Partizans, the Biſhop on the one hand and Collonel *Thomlinſon* on the other, when with a chearful voice, he bid the Guard march faſter, ſaying, *That now he went before them to ſtrive for a Heavenly Crown, with leſs Solicitude then he had often Incouraged his Souldiers to Fight for an Earthly Diadem.*

Being come to the Stairs of the long Gallery he paſſed through, and coming in to an appartment appointed for him, continued in fervent Prayer, wondering at the delay, but the reaſon was becauſe the Scaffold was not Finiſhed, here he received a Letter from the Prince, brought by Mr. *Seymour*, and Dinner time came, he refuſed to Dine, only Eat a bit of Bread and Drank a Glaſs of Clarret.

About one of the Clock Collonel *Hacker* came with his Guard of Officers and brought

his

his Majesty, accompanyed with the Bishop and Collonel *Thomlinson*, through the Banqueting-House, and from thence upon the Scaffold, a Bridge being made from one of the Windows to it, round about which stood a Guard of 7 Regiments of Horse and Foot there placed to keep off his weeping Subjects from approaching to commiserate their dying Soveraign, the Scaffold was hung with mourning, and so Villanously were they bent on their wicked purpose, that fearing his Majesty would not willingly submit to the Axe, they had driven in Iron staples to force him to the Block with Cords, O monstrous Barbarity of these Inhumane monsters.

His Majesty looking upon the Block, and having asked *Hacker* whither there were none higher, turned to *Thomlinson*, and began his Speech, wherein he declared, *His Innocence, the unjust Incroachments of the Parliament upon his Perogative Royal, and their begining the unnatural War against him, yet Prays to God to forgive them all, and all that had a hand in his Death, advises them to restore the Church and Liberties of the People and the Crown to his Successor, laying down the particular means and methods that would unavoidably conduce to the Nations happiness, declaring till they were effectually observed, the Nation would be miserable, and Lastly, that his Blood was causelessly shed,*

and

*and that he Dyed the Martyr of the People*, and then at the motion of Dr. *Juxon*, declared his Religion, saying, *That he Dyed a good Christian according to the Profession of the Church of* England, *as he found it left to him by his Father, of which this good man can bear me witness*, (*meaning* Dr. Juxon) then turning to the Officers, said, *Sirs, Excuse me for I have a good Cause, and I have a Gracious God*, then turning to *Hacker*, he said, *Take care they do not put me to pain*, after which he said to the Executioner, *I shall say but very short Prayers, and when I thrust out my Hands*—— then he called to Dr. *Juxon* for his Night-Cap, which he having put on, said to the Doctor, *I have a Gracious God and a Good cause on my Side*, to which the Doctor answered, *There is but one Stage more, this Stage is Turbulent and Troublesome, it is a short one, but you may consider it will soon carry you a very great way, it will carry you from Earth to Heaven, and there you will find a great deal of Cordial Joy and Comfort*, To which his Majesty replied, *I go from a Corruptible to an Incorruptible Crown, where no disturbance can be, no disturbance in the World*, when as the Doctor again answered, *You are to Exchange a Temporary for an Eternal Crown, a good Exchange.*

After this, they asked if his Hair was well, then he taking off his Cloak and George, gave

them

to the Doctor, saying, *Remember* — much as many suppose was to give his *Georg* to the Prince, then he put off his Doublet, and bid the Executioner set the Block, and bidd him when he stretche'd out his Hands (shewing him the manner) to strike.

After that, having said several Prayers and bidding the Executioner (who was disguised with a Vizard-masque) stay for the Signe, he meekly layed down his head, and after a short space giving the Sign, (O horror and Eternal Infamy to his Murtherers) had it struck off at one blow, which (bloody as it was) was taken up and shewed to the People, who in Groans and tears expressed their unfeigned Sorrow.

The Tragedy Finished, his Body and Head were put into a Coffin covered with mourning Velvet, and carryed to his House at St. *James's*, where it was Embalmed and layed in a Leaden Coffin, to be seen of such as resorted thither, and after a Fortnights exposing, delivered to four of his Servants, who in a Hearse conveyed it to *Windsor* themselves, in mourning accompanying the Corps, and placed it in the *Dane-Hall*, all hung with mourning, and Lights stuck round, whither resorted the Duke of *Lenox*, the Marquess of *Hartford*, the Earl of *Lindsey*, and the Marquess of *Dorchester*, to pay their last Dutty, to their Royal-Master, having received orders of

Parli-

Parliament for his Interment, but were denyed by *Whitchcot* to Bury him in St. *George's* Chappel by the form of the Common-Prayer-Book of the Church of *England*, though they pleaded the consent of the Parliament thereto, he alledging that the Parliament would not permit the use of what they had so solemnly abolished, and so destroy their own Acts, the Lords reply'd, that there was a difference between destroying their own Act and dispencing with it, and that no power so binds its own hands as to disable it self in some cases, but the rigid Fanatick would not hearken to their reasons, so that they were obliged to seek a place, and at last found King *Henry* the Eight his Vault, where tis conjectured his Body and that of his Wife the Lady *Jane Seymore* lies in Leaden Coffins, there being Room for one more, they Interred the King, and upon his Coffin fixed in large Characters King *Charles*, 1648, bedewing the Earth with Tears and Sighs, but especially the Bishop, for that he was not permitted to do his last Duty to his Royal Master.

Thus by Murthering hands fell this blessed Martyr, but Heavens Vengeance was not slow in making it manifest, how Sacred Kings lives ought to be held; First it is observed that the first raisers of the Rebellion most of them died miserable, some by Grievous Diseases, some Beheaded and Hanged by their own Rebel Party,

Party, and others lived miserably in Exile; *Oliver* that Monster, during his greatness, was nightly terrified with dreadful Visions, and in the day time continually in fear of his Life, seldom Lying twice in a Room, and ever haunted with an Evil Conscience, till he was cut off in the Strength of his days, and Transported to his proper place in a Whirl-wind, and after his Majesties Restauration had his odious Corps together with *Bradshaws* and his Son *Iretons* taken out of their Graves, and Hanged upon *Tyburn*, their Heads set up at *Westminster-Hall*. *Pride*, *Ewer*, Lord *Gray* of *Groby*, *Danvers*, *Malleverer*, *Bourcher*, *Purefoy*, *Blackstone*, *Constable*, *Deam*, (killed by a Shot) *Allen*, *Peham*, *Moor*, *Allured*, *Edwards*, *Norton*, *Venn*, *Andrews*, *Stapeley*, *Horton*, *Fry*, *Hammond*, *Pennington* and *Meyen*, all of them the Kings Judges, Dyed miserably, before his present Majesties Restauration. *Olivers* Daughter Dyed Madd, his Son *Richard* tumbled down as soon as set up, and beset with Bayliffs for Debt, these of the Kings Judges were condemned and Executed as Traytors, since his Majestys Restauration, *viz. Harrison*, *Carew*, *Cook*, *Peters*, *Scot*, *Clement*, *Stroop*, *Jones*, *Hacker*, *Axtel*, *Okey*, *Corbet*, and *Berkstead*, being Excluded the Act of Indemnity, these following of the Kings Judges, were Sentenced to Death as Traytors, and kept in Prison to be

Execu-

Executed at the pleasure of the King, *viz.* *Wallen*, *Heningham*, *Martin*, *Row*, *Garland*, *Smith*, *Tichburn*, *Fleetwood*, *James Temple*, *Peter Temple*, *Waite*, *Lilburn*, *Millington*, *Potter* and *Downs*, most of which since Dyed miserably in Prison, those that Fled and came to miserable ends for the most part in *Exile* were these, *Wogan*, *Lisle*, *Say*, *VValton*, *VVhaly*, *Ludlow*, *Linsey*, *Hewson*, *Goffe*, *Holland*, *Challener*, *Cawlice*, *Love*, *Dixwell*, *Braughton* and *Daney*, the following were such as upon humble submission, and Recantation found mercy and only Fined. *Hutchison*, *Lassels* both Fined, but *VVilliam* Lord *Munson*, *James Challenor*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, *Robert VVallop*, Sir *James Harrington*, and *John Philips*, were deprived of their Estates; and Sentenced to be drawn on Sledges to *Tyburn*, with Ropes about their Necks like Traytors, and then returned to the *Tower*, where they were to continue Prisoners during their Natural Lives.

And thus Heavens Vengeance overtook the Regicides, and brought those monsters to their deserved Punnishents, who durst stretch out their Bloody and Trayterous hands to the sheding Innocent Blood of the Lords Anointed, and that such or worse may be the Portion of all that shall hereafter dare to imagine, the like is the hearty wish of the Authour.

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